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PARLIAMENT INSISTS ON NO BRITISH EVACUATION OF PERSIAN OIL-FIELDS

No Support For China Tyre Accusations

(Our Own Correspondent)

London, June 21. Mr. Hugh Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, told Mr. Reader Harris, Conservative, today that the two firms which Harris had named had not been granted any licences to export heavy duty tyres since the control over exports duty tyres came into effect two months ago.

Mr. Harris, who is also Secretary of the National Tyre Distributors' Association, told me earlier he had information suggesting that the two firms had bought up large quantities of military-type tyres and shipped them to China.

To the third question put down by Mr. Harris concerning a shipping company, Mr. Bottomley said he had no evidence that this firm was failing to comply with the export regulations. No licences had been granted them for the export of heavy duty tyres.

Bottomley reminded the House that licences will be required for the export of tyres to Hongkong from next Monday. The Hongkong authorities have controlled the export of motor vehicle tyres since March, he added.

Vote Themselves Salary Increases

Cape Town, June 21.

Members of Parliament here today voted themselves an increase in salary. In future they will receive £1,400 instead of the present £1,000 annually.

The Speaker will get £3,000 instead of £2,500 and the leader of the opposition £2,800 instead of £2,000.

Cabinet Ministers' salaries will be increased from £3,000 annually to £4,000 while the Prime Minister will receive £5,000 instead of £4,000. Associated Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Gap In Defence Scheme

THE series of appointments by General Eisenhower of sea, land and air commanders in the Southern European regions, and the London conference on Commonwealth defence, which has as its main subject of discussion the problem of defending the Middle East, point up more than ever the urgency of the admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. The United States has for many months been pressing for the immediate inclusion of the two countries in Europe's defence scheme; other nations, notably Britain, have been hedging on the question. Both Greece and Turkey are already informally associated in the planning of Mediterranean defence; both countries have always been eager for full membership of the Atlantic Pact. Feelings on the question are strong in Turkey, and have been voiced on many occasions by that country's leaders, as well as in Greece. Both countries have good reason for considering that they are in danger. Inclusion in the NATO would, in effect, guarantee them assistance from the Western Powers in the event of attack, though there is, of course, little doubt

that help would in any event be forthcoming. On their side, the Western Powers would have an equally pressing need of full co-operation from both Greece and Turkey. Neither the route through the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to Alexandria nor the oil lands of the Middle East can be properly defended without their help; the former case was vividly illustrated in the last War. There has been too long a delay in admitting the two countries to NATO; the war clouds over Iran emphasise the urgency of a more practical form of alliance. No countries could be more worthy; Greece (with American leadership) has already shown her mettle in driving Communism from her own soil. Both countries have sent to Korea contingents of troops whose valour has won general admiration. In these days it is surely the height of folly not to make full use of such sturdy allies, and no plan arrived at by the present Commonwealth conference for the defence of the life line through the Mediterranean can be complete without the inclusion of these two nations.

Not Too Little Too Late

DOUBTS expressed in the House of Commons debate on Persia questioning the wisdom of Britain's circumspect approach to the flare-up of the crisis reflect a growing opinion. Not the slightest sign is forthcoming of a change of mood in Tehran and the immediate danger in the situation is the possibility that should events force stronger action it will come too late to prevent catastrophe. On the surface, there is nothing to suggest the imminence of such a menace. The Persians appear to have realised that the transfer is not to be achieved by an overnight waving of the wand, and (providing they can keep the nationalists in control) are prepared to

go slow. Mr. Morrison's assurance that there is no intention of evacuating the oilfields, and that British officials and technicians will carry out their duties meticulously, while the real issue is coming to a head, also minimises apprehension. It is time, however, that British representations to Persia left no delusion that Britain will fail in taking steps to preserve her legitimate interests. The mere fact of one more British retreat would deal a shattering blow to our prestige and influence. To stand firm may be risky but Britain will suffer more if the slightest impression is given of resignation. In watching, we need the keen eye of the cat—not to play the mouse.

Burning Out The Reds



French and Vietnam forces, carrying out a pursuit action in the Plaines des Jongs swamps south of Saigon—the area is the largest hide-out of Vietminh rebels in southern Indo-China—captured three arms workshops and destroyed stocks of rebel ammunition. Here a French detachment has set fire to a house used by the rebels.—AP Photo.

British Oil Chief Asked To Stay As No.1

Abadan, June 21. The Iranian authorities tonight offered the job of running the nationalised Anglo-Iranian oil interests to the British director of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, E. L. Drake.

Mr. Drake refused to comment on the offer, which was made to him by letter. The suggestion that he stay on the job and operate the nationalised oil properties came after a brief and stormy meeting between the Iranian authorities and the company officials.

Meanwhile, officials indicated that if the British authorities left the oilfields, the city of Abadan might lose its water and electrical supplies, which come from the refinery.—United Press.

Hongkong's Plans To Implement Embargo Orders

"I very much regret these increased controls and restrictions on Hongkong trade. Hongkong has always prospered as a free port but I am afraid these restrictions have been caused by circumstances beyond our control," said Mr. K. Keen, Acting Director of Commerce and Industry, this morning, at a Press conference held to explain the new Exportation and Importation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Orders, 1951, which will come into effect on Monday.

In compliance with the spirit of the United Nations resolution on the selective embargo of strategic materials to China passed on May 18 this year, His Majesty's Government is establishing control by licence over exports to China and Hongkong. In co-operation with His Majesty's Government, and in common with all other Colonies, Hongkong will exercise similar export control over an agreed list of strategic materials.

Present besides Mr. Keen, were Mr. Angus (Personal Assistant), Mr. M. D. A. Clinton (Assistant Colonial Secretary) and Mr. I. M. Lightbody (Assistant Director).

Mr. Keen said the new Orders are in large part a consolidation of orders which have already been issued from time to time in Hongkong. There are a few additional items, such as iron and steel and motor vehicles, which were not covered by previous orders. These Orders will be in addition to the work of the Import and Export Licensing Section, and it is proposed to remove that section of the office from the Mercantile Bank Building to the Fire Brigade Building where they will be in close touch with the other sections of the Department.

"We also propose to separate the import licensing section from the export licensing section, and they will be completely separate entities."

IMPORT LICENCES

"Goods covered in the Orders, which comes into effect on June 25, if they are to be imported into Hongkong, must be covered by an import licence and an import licence will be issued for two reasons: (a) for local consumption in Hongkong, and this will depend on an Essential Supply Certificate; and (b) for export to approved destinations. A licence will be issued for re-exportation, on endorsement by the importer to the effect that it is to be exported to approved destinations.

"Goods imported for re-export to specified godowns and will be held there until an export

licence is produced on which they will be released for re-export.

"These Orders are being enforced in all British Colonial territories."

Asked how effective the present controls (which the new Orders supersede) had been, the Acting Director replied: "I think they have been very effective considering Hongkong's particular geography."

Questioned whether the controls had resulted in any appreciable decrease in the Colony's trade in general, and the export trade in particular, Mr. Keen said they had had an effect.

ITEMS LEFT OPEN

Asked if there were any items left open to traders in the Colony not affected by the Orders, Mr. Keen replied that goods of a non-strategic nature were not included. This category included consumer goods, chemicals such as dye-stuffs, textiles and fertilisers.

Mr. Keen said he thought the new Orders would have an almost immediate effect, when asked how long it would be before it was possible to estimate the full effect on the Colony's trade, and on employment.

One Government official remarked that there should not be less employment, because the Colony was getting requirements for local industries on Essential Supply Certificates. There might be loss in business for import and export firms. (Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

England's Test Score

With an excellent stand between Denis Compton and Watson (Yorkshire), England made 311 runs in their first innings in the Second Test yesterday.

Compton and Watson both lost their wickets having made 70 runs each.

South Africa were 4 runs for 0 wickets at the close of play.

PERTURBING BUT COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE

Shaky Moments In Persian Oil Demonstrations: Wives Leave

Teheran, June 21.

The British Ambassador to Persia, Sir Francis Shepherd, told Reuter tonight, "There is no hope of a resumption of the oil negotiations between Britain and Persia so long as the Government of Premier Mohammed Mossadeq is in power."

The Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, Mr. Basil Jackson, who is leaving with his delegation by air for London tonight, told Reuter, "The looting of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company by the Persian Government is a disaster for Iran. They cannot get rich. The money will not come in—it will go out."

Mr. Jackson added, "If Persia continues her present course it means the complete stoppage of the Persian oil industry."

"I consider the oil talks definitely broken down," he added.

A spokesman said that the Embassy while it perturbed did not take a serious view of today's incidents.

An oil company British employee said: "It could have been much more serious. It was a shaky moment when they came into the main office to tear down the signs but they just contented themselves with that and left."

"Evidently they are respecting that part of the Persian law which says that all former oil company property now belongs to the Persian people."

A mass meeting to support the "rejection of the oil company" was called for this evening. It was feared that speakers at this meeting might whip up fervour of the crowds into something more serious than this morning's incidents.

These were described by one British resident here as having an "August Bank Holiday atmosphere." The Persian crowds this morning concentrated their actions mainly against the company. There were minor demonstrations at the sight of the English cars and the notice board of an English language school was torn down.

SENATE SUPPORT

The Senate gave the Prime Minister, Mohammed Mossadeq, a vote of confidence today 43-0 with three abstentions.

Military Governor Kamali issued a proclamation in Abadan today promising British workers good treatment if they stayed on their jobs under the Iranian nationalised oil company.

The proclamation also said there would be no interference with those who preferred to leave the country.

It said "foreign employees who remain 'will be regarded by the Persians with respect and affection.'"

The proclamation was published at the Military Governor's orders in the centre of the front page of the AIOC Persian language newspaper, the Persian Daily News.

"MISUNDERSTANDING"

When the editors and staff of the English language Abadan Daily News went to work this morning they were barred from the office by armed military guards.

Later, however, the Military Governor said this was a "misunderstanding" and the newspaper could be published.

Reports tonight said the Iranian Government had fully taken over the Naftshah oil fields and the Kermanshah refinery, which supply Iran with her local oil needs.

British officials were not able to confirm these reports.

Thousands of Persians swarmed through the capital's streets, breaking up Anglo-Iranian Oil Company placards and forcibly daubing new signs on trucks.

NO BRITONS HURT

They swamped the police guard and swept through the company's offices but no Britons were hurt.

Persian police took physical possession of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's Information Office in Tehran after ejecting the British and Persian staff. The information office at Abadan will also be padlocked.

Loudspeaker cars toured Tehran's swarming streets today, urging the turbulent crowds to rejoice in their "new freedom." By early afternoon, all

the company's vehicles were repaired or had black Persian characters spelling, "National Iranian Oil Company," scrawled over their white roofs.

Four hundred miles to the south, in the great oil refinery town of Abadan, British and Persian oil executives met for just one minute before the Persians refused to discuss yesterday's Government orders taking over the multi-million sterling oil plants.

The Abadan meeting, which was called by Anglo-Iranian's General Manager, broke up immediately because the Persian temporary Board of Directors objected to the presence of the British Consul-General, Mr. C. F. Capa. Mr. Capa had been invited by Mr. Eric Drake, the General Manager, as a witness because "the meeting was to deal with such an important subject."

PROCLAMATION

The Persian Army authorities took over Anglo-Iranian's printing works at Abadan last night to publish a seven-point proclamation asking the staff and workers at the oil plant to remain at their posts and co-operate with the new National Company.

Operation "Family Breakup"—the evacuation of wives and children of British, Indian and Pakistani men in the southern Khuzestan oilfield—was almost complete today. About half a dozen airlines have co-operated in a big air lift and many women and children have left by sea.

The oil company's four-man delegation, ordered home when the talks abruptly broke off two days ago, was expected to leave today or tomorrow.—Reuter, Associated Press and United Press.

Labourites Accuse Americans

London, June 21.

Mr. Herbert Morrison told Parliament tonight there was no evidence American oil companies had conspired against British oil interests in Persia.

Mr. Morrison's statement came after the Commons was started by allegations from five Labour back-benchers that American oil interests were plotting with the Persians to get the British thrown out.

The Foreign Secretary said the United States Government had urged Britain to accept the principle of nationalisation in the present case. Mr. Morrison maintained that what the Persians were trying to do to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company was not nationalisation but dispossession.

There have been some persons connected with the American oil industry who have said some foolish, unwise and dangerous things," Mr. Morrison said. "But these people were not 'of outstanding importance.'"

"The back-benchers referred by name to Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Morrison said, 'I do not wish to pursue' that subject.—Associated Press.

Troops Arrive At Port Said

Port Said, June 21.

A detachment of 1,371 British troops marched off to Egypt today, "Devonshire" here today and left by train for service at Fayid, in the Suez Canal Zone.

An official source said the arrival was "ordinary troop relief" and insisted there was "nothing extraordinary" about it.

The arrival raised to almost 1,900 the number of troops brought into the strategic Suez Canal Zone area in the last 24 hours.—United Press.

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Police Swoop On Reds

Bombay, June 21. Police today arrested six Indian Communist Party leaders, including two who have been operating underground during the last three years. Top secret documents and complete party lists were reported to have been seized during the raid. One newspaper said the police struck at the Communists were getting set for a secret meeting at a Bombay suburb. — United Press.

AIR RAIDS DANGER IN AMERICA

Washington, June 21. President Truman asked Congress today to vote \$535,000,000 for civil defence.

He declared that for the first time in history this country's major cities face the threat of sudden devastating attacks.

"We must act on the assumption that the Soviet Union has atomic bombs and that they have the planes that can drop these bombs on our cities," Mr. Truman said in a letter to the House Speaker, Mr. Sam Rayburn (Democrat, Texas).

The President asserted: "Every city, factory, office and home must be organized for civil defence."

"As long as there is a chance of any kind that atomic bombs may fall on our cities, we cannot gamble. We cannot be caught unprepared." — Associated Press.

Taxation Reaches The Limit

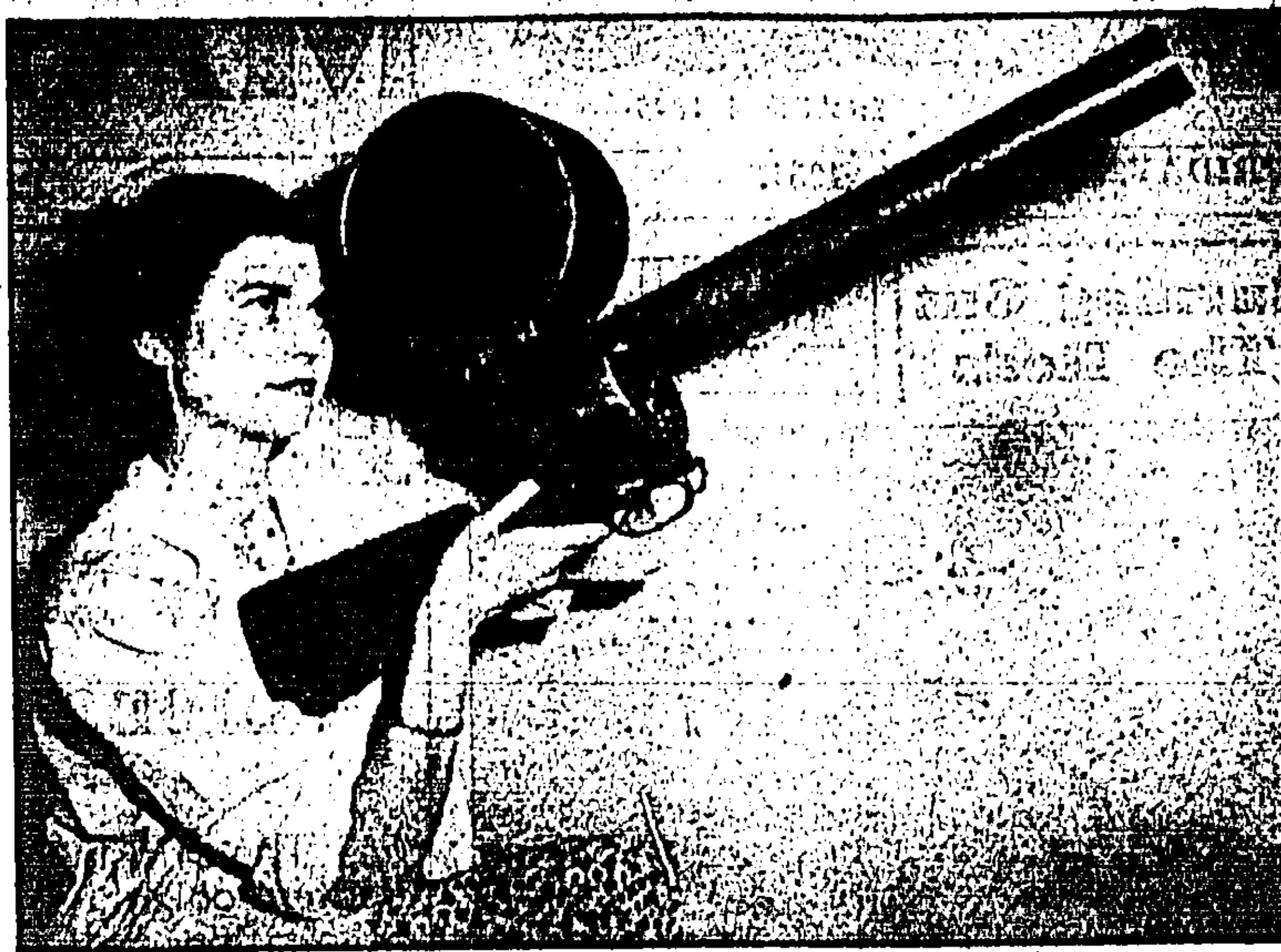
Washington, June 21. Democratic Representative Robert L. Doughton asked the House of Representatives today to approve America's new \$7,200 million tax increase but warned that tax rates could not be pushed any higher.

This 87-year-old man from North Carolina heads the Ways and Means Committee, which draw up the Bill due to come to a final vote in the House late tomorrow.

He endorsed the huge proposed increase—the largest in American history and urgently needed to finance the nation's defence programme—but advocated drastic cuts in Government expenditure.

"I consider it unlikely that we shall be able to increase substantially the yield of the Federal tax system beyond what is included in the present Bill," he said. — Reuter.

A New Weapon?—No, An Old Camera



Seen at an exhibition of photography in Paris was this camera made in 1882 by Marey. Worked by a clockwork motor, it could make 12 pictures a second. Its magazine held 25 photographic plates. — AP Photo.

Funeral Of Hirohito's Mother

Tokyo, June 22. The Japanese nation, led by Emperor Hirohito, paid its last tribute today to Empress Teimei in centuries-old Imperial funeral rites presided over by the chief priests of Japan.

An estimated 1,000,000 Japanese saw the funeral cortege pass over a four-mile route from Omiya Palace to Toshimagaoka cemetery, but only some 1,200 Japanese and Allied officials were present for the actual services.

The white-draped coffin was carried into a special pavilion where it lay during the two hours of services. The coffin was then placed in a cement-lined cavity next to the tomb of Emperor Taisho, her husband who was buried in 1926.

Emperor Hirohito was garbed solemnly in formal morning clothes and followed his mother's remains in the procession from the palace to the cemetery. It was the first time that any Emperor of Japan had attended a public funeral for his mother.

Gen. Ridgway was not able to attend the funeral, but Mrs. Ridgway was present with her husband's Chief of Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Doyle Hickey and Mrs. Hickey. The Empress died on May 17. — United Press.

ADVISER TO UK KASHMIR MISSION

United Nations, N.Y., June 21. General Jacob Devers, retired American Army officer who led the invasion of Southern France, has been named the chief military adviser to the new U.N. mission to Kashmir.

The mission is headed by the new U.N. Kashmir mediator, Dr Frank Graham, and will leave shortly for the Indian sub-continent.

The 63-year-old Gen. Devers, four-star general, retired in September 1949. Graham, former Senator and head of the North Carolina University, was named the Kashmir mediator by the United Nations Security Council early this year. — United Press.

Navy Secretary As Envoy

Washington, June 21. Francis Matthews has been designated to resign as Secretary of the Navy to become United States Ambassador to Ireland. He will be succeeded by the Naval Under-Secretary, Dan Kimball.

This information came from a State Department source who said an announcement would not be made officially until Ireland has accepted Mr. Matthews as Ambassador. — United Press.

Canberra, June 21. The Australian Premier, Robert Menzies, told a Press conference today that Australia is prepared to ship wheat to India as soon as possible. — United Press.

British Delegate Presents Case Against Teheran

Geneva, June 21. Persian Government spokesmen have consistently misused the term "nationalisation," the British Labour Minister, Mr Alfred Robens, declared here today.

He told the International Labour Conference: "I think it is a matter for great regret that the Persian Government delegate has brought questions concerning the nationalisation of the oil industry in Persia before this conference."

"But since he has—I must reply to him," he said.

"Persian oil is already in the ownership of the Persian State and people. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has been operating in Persia under the security of a regularly negotiated agreement valid until 1933," Mr Robens said.

"Relying on that agreement, the company has invested greater sums than any ever invested in a foreign country by a single company."

Mr Robens declared that the British Government neither desired nor intended to question the exercise of any sovereign rights which Persia might legitimately exercise. But the Government maintained that the action now proposed against the company was not a legitimate exercise of these rights.

ESSENTIAL POINT
The essential point is not the right of sovereign power to nationalise commercial enterprises carried on within its borders nor the measure of compensation it should pay for doing so," Mr Robens said.

"It is that the Persian Government, in effect, undertook not to exercise this right. The real issue is the wrong done it a sovereign State breaks a contract which it has deliberately made."

"If the Persian Government had any grievance against the company, it should have sought arbitration."

Mr Robens said that poverty in Persia was no responsibility of the company. The company had paid large sums in royalties and taxes and had brought many great improvements and facilities to Persia.

PERSTIAN ARGUMENT
Mr Abdullah Dastary, the Persian Government delegate, told the Conference last Tuesday that Persia had nationalised her oil to relieve the misery in which large sections of her population were living.

The Iranian people have decided to nationalise the petroleum industry in the country to fight against the poverty and indigence of millions of human beings due to the illegal manner of exploitation employed by the former Anglo-Iranian Oil Company," he said.

The Iranian delegate added that to deny the right of the Persian people to nationalise their key industry was to deny the facts of nature themselves. "We hope that the revenues of

our great petroleum industry will serve to bring in a new social order in Iran," Mr Dastary added. — Reuter.

Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia were admitted with no votes cast against them but several countries, including India, Pakistan and the Philippines, abstained from voting.

Germany was admitted by 10 votes to one—Argentina, three States—the Argentine, the Philippines and Burma—abstained from voting.

The General Conference is being held in the 500-room building—formerly the Hotel Majestic—which was the headquarters of the British delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919.

The French Government today offered UNESCO a Paris site for its permanent headquarters near the Ecole Militaire in a fashionable part of the Left Bank district.

It also offered a loan of about 2,000,000, repayable without interest over 30 years. — Reuter.

Germany And Japan Get In UNESCO

Paris, June 21. West Germany and Japan were today admitted to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) at the 59-nation General Conference meeting here.

Japan was admitted to full membership by 42 votes to one—the Philippines.

Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia were admitted with no votes cast against them but several countries, including India, Pakistan and the Philippines, abstained from voting.

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EMPIRE DEFENCE MINISTERS BEGIN LONDON MEETING

London, June 21.

The British Defence Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, told a Press conference today that the conference of Commonwealth Defence Ministers which began here today was mainly concerned with Middle East defence.

Mr Shinwell is presiding over the conference being attended by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Britain and Canada. He expected the secret talks to last for four to five days.

He explained that the conference was derived from the unofficial talks held by some of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in January.

Asked why the Commonwealth Republic of India and the Asiatic Dominions of Pakistan and Ceylon were not being represented at the conference, Mr Shinwell said that the question of their representation did not arise since their Prime Ministers had not taken part in the defence talks held in London last January.

Mr Shinwell is presiding over the conference.

He added that there was no misunderstanding or confusion about this. These countries themselves were the best judges of whether they should have been represented by the talks.

There was no question of the Ministers discussing Egypt's demand for the evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal or the Persian oil dispute.

Asked whether South Africa, Australia and New Zealand were committed to the Middle East as a war zone, Mr Shinwell said that they were in a general sense.

He was then asked whether these countries would provide token forces in peace time for the Middle East.

Mr Shinwell said he personally would like to see them do so.

NO "MASTER PLAN"

He stressed that this was a personal hope and he did not know what the final decisions on this would be.

He warned that no "master plan" on Middle Eastern defence would emerge from the conference.

Asked whether the United States would be informed of the progress and conclusions of the talks, Mr Shinwell said, "I see no reason why they should not be informed as the United States is concerned with the defence of the Middle East."

He said "Yes" when asked whether the talks would take into account Britain's allies in the Middle East, such as Iraq and Transjordan.

GLOBAL STRATEGY

Mr Shinwell said the visiting Defence Ministers or their deputies and Chiefs of Staff from non-Asian members of the Commonwealth were endeavouring to build up a coherent common war.

"It is a conference of a regional character, embracing all the Middle East, which includes Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and the entire area to the Persian Gulf."

The situation in Persia was not discussed as a special item was the question of the Mediterranean command structure.

"These are matters for the British Government to discuss. We are discussing global strategy and defence of the Middle East in the context of the world situation. It may be that some of our discussions will take in the Pacific."

The Commonwealth conference would include discussions on equipment, strength of forces required, strategy in the Middle East, training of forces in Commonwealth areas, shipping and transport.

TOKEN FORCES

"I personally, am not unhappy about contributions from the Commonwealth countries," he said. "The question of participation by India, Pakistan and Ceylon has not arisen."

They were aware this conference was taking place. They are the best judges of the situation and we must now wait to see their reaction."

CLASH NEAR JERUSALEM

Tel-Aviv, June 21. An Israeli spokesman alleged today that a group of armed Arabs killed one Israeli and wounded another four in a "battle" near Jerusalem yesterday.

He said that a number of Arabs were also wounded in the fighting, which took place in the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Iravim, alongside the main Tel-Aviv road 10 miles from Jerusalem.

The Israelis have complained to the Mixed Armistice Commission and the United Nations investigation team has already visited the scene, the spokesman added. — Reuter.

Queuille Not To Take Office In New Government

Paris, June 21. The French Premier, M. Henri Queuille, will not take office again when a Government is formed after the opening of the new Assembly next month.

The moderate Conservative deputy, M. Emanuel Temple, announced this today after seeing the Premier to discuss the possibilities of an agreed programme for a Coalition Government without the Gaullists and the Communists.

Most of the leaders of the middle-of-the-road parties have been mentioned as candidates for the Premiership. They include M. Rene Mayer, Radical leader, M. Rene Pleven, near-Radical, M. Jules Moch, Socialist, M. Georges Bidault, Popular Republican, M. Edouard Daladier, right-wing Radical, and M. Louis Jacquinot, Independent Conservative.

After recounts in several constituencies, the new French Parliament is now complete except for two overseas elections taking place in July and September and subject to any objections raised against the declared results when the Assembly meets.

The figures for the 625 seats still show the Gaullists as the largest single group with 118 seats and the Communists with 103 instead of 102 in the Old Chamber.

BIG MAJORITY

But the middle parties—on paper—control the comfortable majority of 382 votes. But as several right-wing and Popular Republican deputies were elected in alliance with the Gaullists, it remains to be seen how this affects their voting allegiances in the Chamber.

The middle parties, from left to right, break down as follows: The Socialists have 104 seats, three more than last time, although they lost over 600,000 votes.

The Popular Republicans (MRP) have 85 seats (164 last time). The various Radical groups have 94 seats (69 last time).

The various right-wing groups have 99 (74 last time). The various overseas deputies total 23. Their voting allegiance remains to be determined. A third of the new deputies are intellectuals—professors, teachers, writers, priests, journalists and lawyers.

The next largest group is the farmers and wine-growers, with 70 deputies. There are 35 "various workers," 12 railwaymen and six miners.

General Charles de Gaulle's party has four professional generals—General Pierre Billotte, General Pierre Koenig, General de Monstant and Air Force General Cornillon-Molinier. — Reuter.

London, June 21. Mr Habib Ibrahim Rahmtoola, High Commissioner for Pakistan, said today that India's obstinacy over the Kashmir dispute was preventing the economic development of the whole Indian sub-continent.

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Holding Up Development Of Continent

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Malaya's Fight Against Guerillas

Two Million People Are Living Behind Barbed Wire Curtains

Singapore, June 22.

Some 2,000,000 out of Malaya's five million population now spend their nights behind barbed wire defences guarded by guns.

They are mustered for protection as an essential part of the fight against the country's Communist guerillas, whose campaign of terrorism and economic sabotage has entered its fourth year.

Japanese Defence Problem

Canberra, June 21.

Mr. Richard G. Casey, Minister for External Affairs, told the House of Representatives, tonight that Japan must be allowed to make some provision for her own defence under the terms of the Japanese peace treaty.

Because of the growth of Communist imperialism, there was a need to consider not only security against Japan but the security of Japan itself, he declared.

"It is difficult to say which is the greater potential threat—a revived Japanese militarism alone or in association with other aggressive forces or a Japan taken over by an aggressive power and incorporated in the Communist empire," he said.

As long as American forces remained in Japan and the adjacent islands, they would provide a tangible guarantee against the revival of Japanese power.

Australia could not expect to receive any large amount of reparations from Japan, he added.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE

New Delhi, June 21.

Mr. John M. Allison, the United States deputy to the Japanese peace treaty, is hopeful India will agree to the draft treaty recently evolved in London.

After discussing the treaty with Indian government officials, Mr. Allison left for Manila en route to Tokyo.

Mr. Allison said many of the suggestions made by India to the original American treaty draft were incorporated in the Anglo-American draft. He said: "I can not say for sure, but I am hopeful for a large measure of agreement by the Government of India on the treaty terms evolved in London."

Mr. Allison will confer with Philippine officials and then discuss the revised draft with General Matthew Ridgway and American diplomatic advisers in Tokyo.—United Press.

Many more Chinese, Indian and Malay workers and their families are to be given similar security in the next few months.

In addition, dusk-to-dawn curfew over wide areas as well as other drastic emergency measures are being used arbitrarily.

When this far-reaching plan to isolate the guerillas from the people is complete early next year, the British authorities expect to be able to put down the Communist revolt in Malaya.

Security force commanders, who have been trying for three years to wipe out the comparatively small army of Communists in the jungle, are the first to admit that terrorist activities have not yet shown any positive sign of abating.

Troops, police and home guards have killed 2,100 terrorists since the Emergency was declared in June, 1948. Officials estimate that hundreds of others wounded in battle, have either died or been put out of action.

Nine thousand suspected Communists and sympathisers are detained behind barbed wire, while 10,000 aliens who were associating with the guerillas have been deported, mostly to China.

STRONG AS EVER

Yet intelligence reports indicate that the rebels are as strong as ever with at least 3,500 men and women under arms. Press-gang and recruiting apparently continues.

From now on, however, as long as the political situation elsewhere in South-East Asia does not deteriorate, the British forces are hoping for increased success in Malaya.

The Malayan Government decided two years ago that it was useless to hunt the guerillas in the deep jungle without making a strong bid to cut off their food supplies and sources of information in the jungle fringe.

It was estimated that the guerillas' supporting organisation, called the Min Yuen, numbered tens of thousands, mostly Chinese. These provided rice and other foodstuffs, collected Communist Party subscriptions, extorted money and acted as spies and couriers.

The guerillas were also preying on thousands of unwilling civilians.

COMMON SIGHT

Then the plan for the protection of the people got under way.

The first of the barbed wire curtains to prevent the guerillas from making contact with the workers started to go up.

Today, barbed wire entanglements are as common in Malaya as garden walls in England.

Some areas have had curfews for as long as young children can remember.

Large tracts of fenced-in resettlement camps ringed with barbed wire can be seen from the main road which runs north through the monotonous rubber country and jungle of Johore, Negri Sembilan and Selangor.

Glittering iron roofs of countless new houses gleam in the sun, while resettled Chinese work on freshly turned soil.

From the Thai border to the Johore Causeway, hundreds of thousands of labourers on tin mines, rubber estates and small holdings and on rice land have been regrouped and given barbed wire security.

Police posts dotted everywhere maintain a nightly vigil. Practically every planter's bungalow or tin miner's home in the country has its barbed wire defences.

NIGHTLY CURFEW

Whole towns and large villages in some of the notorious districts are surrounded by chain-link fencing garnished with the inevitable barbed wire.

The modern counterpart of the walls of ancient China—which has become part of the Malayan scene.

Armed sentries at the high gates check traffic through the towns in the daytime. At night there is a curfew and the gates are padlocked.

Send the first fenced-in town encountered by those who have to travel, is 15 miles from the Johore-Singapore Causeway. Five miles further on there is another, and three more in the next 50 miles.

The once straggling town of Ch'ah in mid-Johore has been re-designed and built in a compact modern way on one side of the main road with a fence round it.

The terrorists, however, have not yet been greatly put off by the barbed wire curtain. Gangs of 50 or 60 operating in Johore, the first barbed wire curtain State, are still frequently mentioned in the official communiques.

NOT SUFFICIENT

Some competent observers here consider that the protection so far afforded to the population is still insufficient to deprive the guerillas of strong support from outside their ranks.

It was discovered, for example, that the Communists among the workers were taking food out of the resettlement camps to keep the guerillas supplied.

Others were throwing bags of rice over the fence to be picked up by the terrorists under the cover of night.

Cases were also reported of Malay police being bribed to allow the supplies to go through.

On the other hand, attacks on food lorries have increased in districts where resettlement is most advanced.

LARGE REWARDS

The security forces have also been making more contacts with the terrorist gangs—an indication, the British authorities believe, that the Communists are having more about more in search of food.

Rewards of up to \$50,000 (£9,150) are being offered by the Malayan Government for the capture of guerillas, including the Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the Malayan Communist Party.

A recent order also announced that anyone found guilty of supplying or harbouring terrorists may now be sentenced to life imprisonment, while those failing to give information about people they suspect to be guilty under the Emergency Regulations are liable to 10 years' imprisonment.

People found guilty of collecting or receiving food supplies for guerillas may now be sentenced to death.—Reuters.

Royal Couple's Yachting Honeymoon



King Farouk of Egypt and his 17-year-old Queen, Nourin, who are honeymooning in the Royal yacht in the Mediterranean, left Catania, in Sicily, for Capri, where the King bought two motorboats which he pilots around the waters of the famous beauty spot. Photo shows the honeymooners on the upper deck of the yacht.—AP Photo.

Bathing In Public The Fashion

Rangoon, June 21.

Bathing on the public highway is so commonplace here that only tourists look a second time.

The sexes are so decorous that even a Hollywood film censor would have to approve.

Both time finds the water hydrants clustered with men in Tarsan-type loin cloths and the women like Dorothy Lamour before she quit the South Seas.

For milder it is two tasks in one: She washes her longyi (sarong) as well as herself.

Changing from wet to dry longyi out in the open is a Burmese strip tease. The girls do it so deftly that nobody sees what he should not.

This is achieved by slipping the dry longyi over the head and holding it like a tent, while the wet one falls to the ground.

Street bathing began in Japanese times after bombs damaged the water system and stolen tap water food.

Many citizens still bathe in the street because the low pressure water does not flow into their homes.

Indians here earn a living as water-carriers, but they raise the price of a bucket with every floor they climb.

A family on the fourth floor (the highest here)—may have to pay anything up to 80 rupees (US\$18) for its monthly supply.—Associated Press.

U.S. POLICY ATTACKED

Philadelphia, June 21.

America's present foreign policy can lead only to 30 years of war and paying for war, in the opinion of Senator Estes Kefauver (Democrat, Tennessee).

Pleading for Congressional adoption of the Atlantic Union resolution, Senator Kefauver criticised the handling of foreign affairs by President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson.

He described Mr. Acheson as a brilliant man, but said his great weakness was that he believed only diplomats know how to conduct foreign affairs.—Associated Press.

Koerner Takes Oath

Vienna, June 21.

President Theodore Koerner took the oath of office today and pleaded for the removal of the "last fetters" on Austrian freedom.—United Press.

EMBARGO MAY HAVE LED TO NEW TRADE PACT

Moscow, June 21.

Communist China and Soviet Russia have agreed to increase significantly this year the various materials they send each other under a 1950 trade pact, the Government announced today.

Western moves to cut off strategic supplies to China may have been a considerable factor in negotiation of the new agreement, signed here last Saturday in an atmosphere Moscow newspapers described as one of "friendly, mutual understanding."

Unquestionably, the apparent determination of the Western nations to stop the flow of many items to China was one of the matters taken up during the talks.

Representatives of the two nations, however, meet annually to

"Blockade" At An End

Berlin, June 21.

The Soviet headquarters today approved 2,000 permits to export goods to the West, and an Allied spokesman described this as proof that the Soviets had ended their economic blockade of Western Berlin.

The number of permits signed was more than half of those piled up last week before the Soviets agreed to lift export restrictions in return for a resumption of international trade talks.—United Press.

An Atomic "Secret" Disclosed

Los Alamos, June 21.

The Atomic Energy Commission disclosed today how "Clementine," the only known nuclear reactor which uses plutonium for fuel and liquid metal for cooling, got its name.

The AEC said the atomic pile for the "furnace" was first called Clementine when a scientist who had helped with the plans left Los Alamos and sent a message asking how construction work was going.

The project was to be secret and he could not mention the reactor, so he sent this telegram:

"In a cavern in a canyon, exploring must be fine. Since you're miners, forty-niners, tell me how is Clementine."

As the reactor was being built in the canyon and 49 was the code name for the plutonium reactor, the crew had no trouble translating the query, and the name stuck.—United Press.

Locust Menace In East

Rome, June 21.

Pakistan appealed to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) today to help halt a locust plague that threatens Asia and the Far East.

M. S. M. Ishaque, Pakistan delegate, made the plea during a meeting of the FAO Council. He said the peak of the danger would be reached in 1954.—Associated Press.

VIETNAM'S PLEDGE TO AMERICA

Saigon, June 21.

Vietnam will pledge itself to favour the United States in supplying locally produced strategic raw materials when the new French Union Associated State signs the Marshall Aid agreement with the United States on June 28.

But, according to usually reliable sources in Saigon, such supplies will be governed by special agreements after taking into account Vietnam's own needs and those of the French Union.

The agreement now approved by the Vietnam Government took nearly a year to negotiate. It will legalize the expenditure of nearly \$23,500,000 which the United States Congress last year authorised to be spent on Indo-China as economic aid to stop the spread of Communism.

Almost identical agreements are to be signed later with Indo-China's other French Union Associated States, Cambodia and Laos. Vietnam also agrees to establish a counterpart plaitre fund common to all Marshall Aid agreements. The clauses also provide that if the plaitre counterpart fund is not equal in value to the dollars spent by America or if the United States thinks it is insufficient in comparison America may ask Vietnam to make its own contribution to the fund, taking into account Vietnam's capacity to make a deposit.

Administrative and technical expenses of the United States special Marshall Plan Mission in Vietnam, handling and transport costs of the American aid delivered, will be paid from the fund.—Reuters.

East Germany's "Warning"

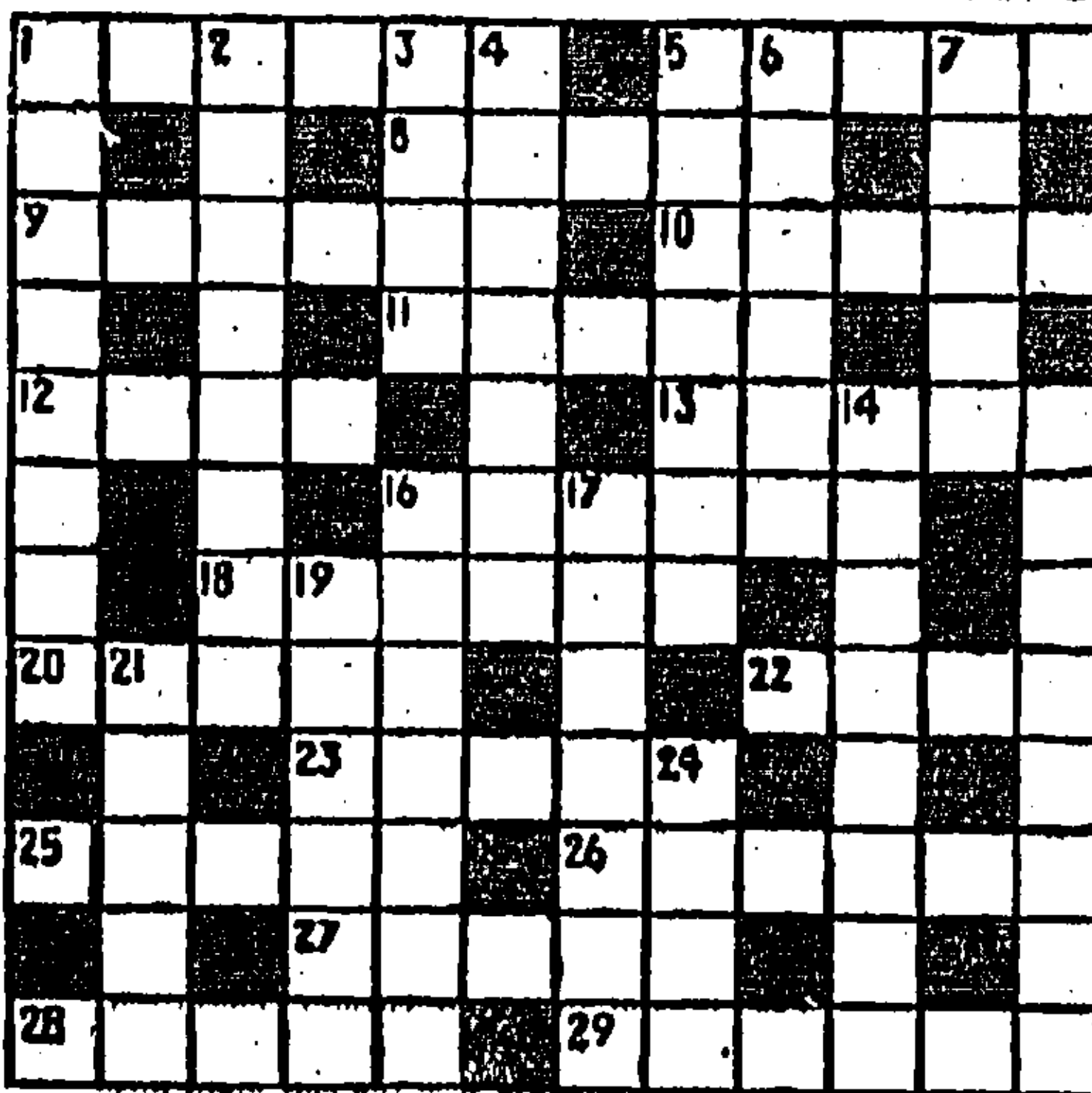
Berlin, June 21.

East Germany warned the United States today that she had no chance of winning a war against Russia.

A declaration issued by East Germany commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Russia said: "If Hitlerite Germany, which was stronger in a military sense than the United States of America, was defeated by the Soviet Union, then the United States imperialists have no prospect whatsoever of realising their plans of conquering East Europe."

The balance of power had shifted towards Russia, the People's Democracies and China, the declaration said.—Reuters.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
1. Banquet game (5)
 2. Captured (5)
 3. Assumed name (5)
 4. Recollect (5)
 5. Sacred song (5)
 6. Unearthly (5)
 7. Deserve (4)
 8. Rubbish (5)
 9. Tell (4)
 10. Buried plant (5)
 11. Pass (5)
 12. Ventilated (5)
 13. Scent (5)
 14. Rejoicing (5)
 15. Finished (5)
 16. Distributed (5)
 17. Condescends (5)
- DOWN**
1. Omens (5)
 2. Tear (5)
 3. Narrative (4)
 4. Avers (7)
 5. Splendid (7)
 6. State positively (5)
 7. Summons (5)
 8. Making effervescent (5)
 9. Surpluses (5)
 10. Reaming (7)
 11. Forced up (7)
 12. Kind of paint (5)
 13. Cleanse (5)
 14. Dandy (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1. Agenda, 5. Ducks, 8. Adze, 9. Rialto, 11. Babel, 12. Sierra, 14. Blas, 15. Erect, 18. Omits, 19. Adit, 20. Exited, 24. Enter, 25. Garret, 26. Sink, 27. Trace, 28. Scooped. Down: 1. Airy, 2. Error, 3. Date, 4. Adonis, 5. Dabated, 6. Cabinet, 7. Solacia, 10. Limit, 13. Donfest, 14. Biretta, 15. Asperse, 17. Rider, 19. Aligns, 21. Lake, 22. Drop, 23. Stud.

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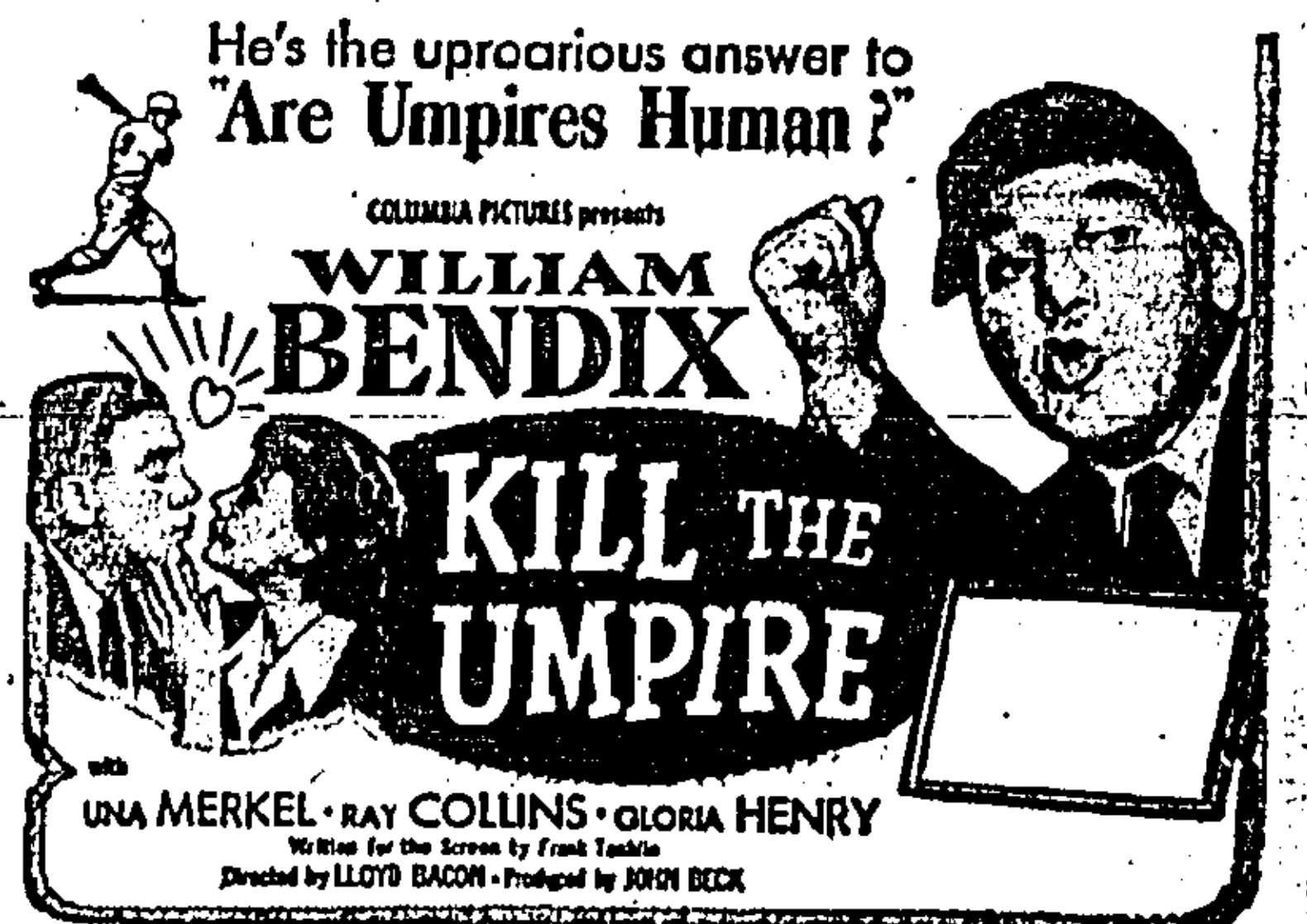
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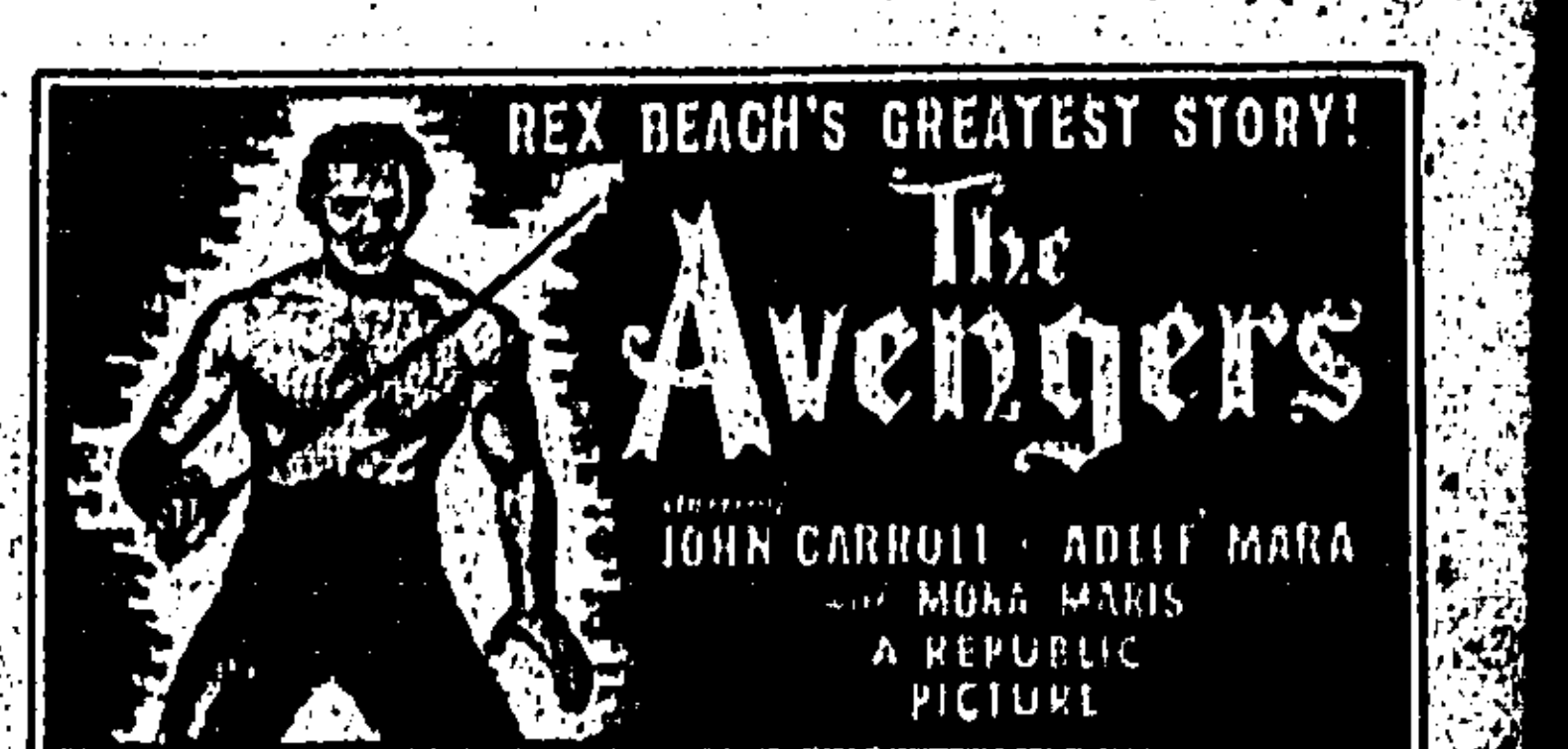
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Why THE SIXTH MAN got away

AN IMPORTANT CHINA MAIL SERIES ENDS WITH A WARNING ON THE PRICE WE MUST PAY TO GUARD SECRETS...

TWO British Embassy officials, an experienced diplomat and a younger man, were carp-fishing from a boat on a lake outside Moscow. In another boat a few yards away were the two NKVD secret Soviet policemen who had sat behind them at the Bolshoi Theatre the previous night.

As one of the fishermen pulled up the anchor one Russian leaned forward to get a better view. "What does he think we are doing?" the young diplomat asked. "The Russian authorities spend millions of roubles just to have us followed around. And it is done so crudely that we always know we are being followed. There seems to be no sense in it."

That was five years ago—before the spy rings organised by Soviet diplomats in Britain, America and Canada were uncovered. Now the Russian reasoning behind the NKVD's strange activities is terrifyingly obvious. It goes this way—

Soviet diplomats abroad are getting invaluable information on the atom bomb, radar, and other Western defence secrets from foreign Communists. But if they were continually and obviously followed they would never dare contact their agents.

Our security police will therefore shadow all foreigners—and especially foreign diplomats—to prevent them getting Soviet secrets from traitors. When the NKVD man had leaned forward to watch the British angler pull up the anchor he was making sure the diplomat was not retrieving a sunken box of documents dropped by a spy.

Safeguard
THAT may sound melodramatic. But it was by such extravagant subterfuges that the spies operating under Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, the wartime Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, had stolen atom bomb secrets.

If Yakovlev had been consistently shadowed Dr Fuchs would have been caught before he could do much damage. So would Harry Gold, Julius Rosenberg, and the other traitors. This precaution would have cost many thousands of dollars, but it would have safeguarded secrets worth many millions.

From Yakovlev's organisation the Russians got information which advanced their atom bomb programme by at least 18 months. They also got secret details about the H bomb, the proximity fuse, radar, and guided missiles. Yakovlev's unceasing undercover activity was no isolated instance of a Soviet consular official abusing his diplomatic privilege. In official reports released by the U.S. Government following the rounding up of Yakovlev's agents, eight other Soviet diplomats are named as master spies. Their methods—detailed in the reports—mirror Yakovlev's so closely that only one explanation is possible: Many and perhaps all Soviet diplomats are given a standardised spy training before leaving Russia.

Vice-Consul Peter Ivanov's plans for penetrating the Radiation Laboratory at California University, a focal point of atom bomb research, are typical. Then he persuaded Dr Joseph Weinberg, a senior scientist of California University, to "discipline" the "cell" and get all the information he could out of it. He told Weinberg to order the young Communists to destroy all evidence of Party membership, to avoid talking politics, and to refrain from strong drinks.

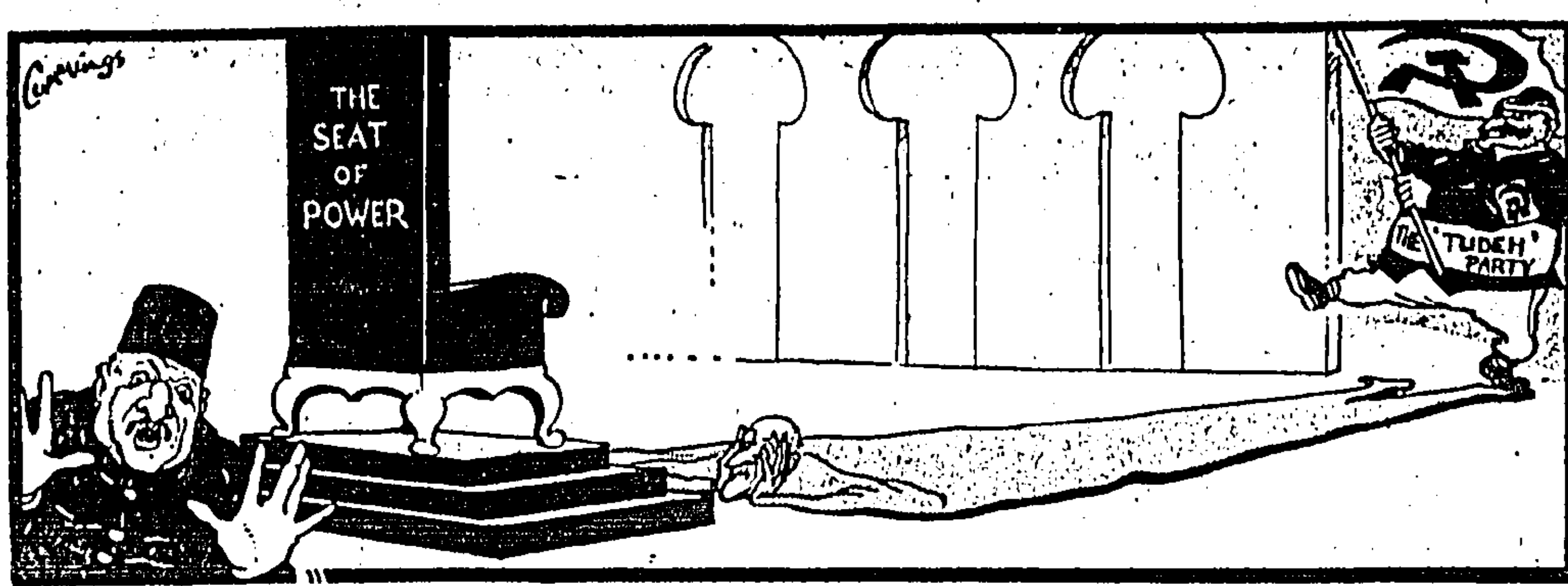
Secret "cell" meetings were organised at Weinberg's house. Weinberg eventually gave Nelson top-secret information on atom bomb research. Nelson then met Ivanov and handed over documents which were sent to Russia in the diplomatic bag. A few days later another consular official met Nelson and gave him a wad of dollars.

In a cell
HIS chief agent was Steve Mesarosh, alias Steve Nelson, a Yugoslav Communist who got into the U.S. on a forged passport.

On Ivanov's instructions he contacted five young Left-wing scientists working in the Radiation Laboratory and organised them into a Communist "cell". Then he persuaded Dr Joseph Weinberg, a senior scientist of California University, to "discipline" the "cell" and get all the information he could out of it.

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THIS IS YAKOVLEV who showed up the flaw in counter-espionage of the West.



London Express Service

BY ANATOLY ALEXANDROVICH BARANOV

I Spent 3 Years In Soviet Slave Camps

THE WRITER OF THIS ARTICLE, WHO FOR PERSONAL AND SECURITY REASONS IS COMPELLED TO USE THE PSEUDONYM OF ANATOLY ALEXANDROVICH BARANOV, WAS FOR 11 YEARS AN OFFICER IN THE RED ARMY. HIS ACCOUNT HAS BEEN TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN ORIGINAL BY WALTER KOLARZ

Hunger, cold and intolerable living conditions did their job thoroughly and mass epidemics began in the camps. The number of sick reached forty per cent and kept growing. Even our camp doctor got scurvy.

Before long came the first cases of pellagra, both men and women, and the numbers kept growing every day. Pellagra is an illness that is met with rarely even in the Soviet Union, and means that the body is completely exhausted and unable to digest any food at all. Under camp conditions all people who developed this illness were certain to die.

Meanwhile a representative of the Ministry of the Armed Forces had arrived in the camp. Paying no heed to objections raised by the camp commandant he ordered the construction of the airport to be accelerated. The camp commandant submitted, and instructed the medical officer to release from work only a fixed percentage of the total number of prisoners, irrespective of the actual number of sick. Many people totally unfit for any work were thus sent back on strenuous construction jobs.

Death Camp

No wonder that the mortality figure began to rise sharply. By the end of January, about 20 to 30 men were dying daily. In the beginning the deaths were kept secret from other prisoners. The dead were taken out of camp and buried by the medical section. Later, however, when the mortality rate had risen, the bodies were thrown into a shed.

Two teams of gravediggers, picked from among the strongest prisoners, were engaged in digging common graves and burying the dead. The shed in which the bodies were kept had no doors, and our eyes were constantly drawn toward these frozen skeletons. From that time onwards the prisoners began to refer to their camp as a "death camp".

The bodies were taken out of the camp every day after dinner in huge wooden sledges attached to a tractor. They were thrown into a common grave which was filled (Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

alone—the so-called central sector of the Kuybyshev building project.

More than fifty per cent of the prisoners were Asiatics—Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kazakhs and others. None of them knew any Russian, and all of them suffered badly from the cold, coupled with the starvation conditions in the camps. The death rate among them was double that of other nationalities.

Barbed-wire

Our camp was surrounded by three rows of barbed-wire and consisted of eight black huts, with the cook-house in the middle of the camp. It reminded one of a huge human anthill. The only furniture in the huts were three tiers of bunks, two huge tables with benches in the middle of the hut, and a tiny stove. Only camp officials were issued with blankets and pillows. The ordinary camp inmates slept without undressing.

Our morning routine started with washing, but it was washing without water. We had to wash with snow. Nor were there any towels or soap. For towels we just had to use our clothes or some rags. Then the daily bread ration was distributed. It amounted to anything between 17 and 28 oz., depending on the amount of work each prisoner had done the day before. Finally the whole crowd moved to the cook-house to get some thin soup.

At 7 a.m. we filed out to work. We were divided up into two teams, and the camp official passed us on to the guards. One team after another, half-starved and dressed in rags, shivering in the snow storm, we made our way towards our working places.

No Protection

Most of our work was on the river bank in liquid mud. Our job consisted in moving timber. We were without any protection from the wind, wearing self-manufactured boots made out of old car tyres. The working day began at 7.30 a.m. and lasted until 6 p.m., with a half-hour break for lunch. Lunch is, of course, a relative conception. Most prisoners had already eaten their daily ration of bread in the morning, and while out at work we did not receive any warm food.

After work, hardly able to move our legs, and driven on by the rifle butts of the guards, we returned to the camp. Supper in camp consisted of thick soup, occasionally with a few spoonfuls of gruel. Immediately after supper, exhausted by the day's work, we fell asleep.

Thus day after day and month after month went by. We all gradually turned into something like cattle. We had no other desire except to eat our fill and then to sleep.

Never Built

The only people who enjoyed a more decent life in the camp were the prisoners employed in the administration. They lived in warm huts with proper beds and blankets, got better food and even money, and were allowed to buy food and tobacco in a canteen. Their number was very small, and they were recruited almost exclusively from among common criminals. This category of privileged prisoners formed the

THESE ARTICLES

by Chapman Pincher

have been based on official verbatim reports of testimony given before and during the trials of the atom spies, and on other documents to which the writer has had access. All reported conversations are quoted direct from evidence. The importance of this series is widely recognised: it is the first entirely factual reconstruction of the technique of Soviet spies. It is a warning of the vigilance necessary to guard against the operation of similar espionage networks.

Documents now held by the security authorities also prove that the separate spy rings operated by the Consular officials are organised into one international network controlled by the Director of Military Intelligence, Moscow.

Switch...

BEFORE they approach a new agent the diplomat-spies must get Moscow's permission. This presumably happened before Professor Martin David Kamen, one of America's leading atomic scientists, was induced to disclose confidential information.

Kamen was taken out to dinner in San Francisco by two Soviet Consular officials, Gregory Kheifets and Gregory Kasperov. During the two hours and forty minutes they talked, Kamen gave away secret information—an offence for which he had to resign his appointment in the atom bomb project.

Moscow spy-headquarters also arranged for Communist scientists who switch their place of work to be "handed on" from one spy ring to another. Fuchs was "handed on" from London to New York and back again. In the last ten years Soviet spies have done irreparable damage. But one valuable lesson is clearly to be learned from it: The simplest and most effective way to stop further betrayals is by keeping constant watch on Russia's diplomatic men.

(WORLD COPYRIGHT—LONDON EXPRESS SERVICE)

A WOMAN PHONED AND THEN—

From Newell Rogers

NEW YORK. NOVELIST MARGARET HERZOG might have thought up a story called *The Life and Death of Erwin Ray*. But probably her publishers would have said the plot was too unlikely.

Twenty-two-year-old Erwin Ray was unhappy. His wife had just telephoned to his California home to ask for a divorce.

Erwin's mother talked to him. So he took his Bible and a hunting rifle and said: "I am going up to the hills to try to reconcile myself."

In the hills he ignored the "No Trespassing" sign at the gate of a ranch. It was the ranch of Mrs Margaret Ryan, wealthy widow of the grandson of Thomas Fortune Ryan, a New York multi-millionaire. She ordered him off. He refused to go. They had words. He swung his rifle at her. But Mrs Ryan had a revolver, and she fired. Erwin fell dead.

There will be an inquest, but the sheriff says Mrs Ryan shot in self-defence. Before her marriage she was Margaret Herzog, the novelist. THERE WAS another gun drama in Grand Rapids, Michi-

gan. Five years ago Mrs Dorothy Evans was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four years in prison for shooting her husband. While awaiting trial she gave birth to a boy, Jerome. The other day he is admitted into a broom cupboard, found a pistol, pointed it at his mother, and shot her dead.

AIR FORCE high-ups have appointed an 11-man board to investigate the crash of eight jet planes which came down during a thunderstorm while on a mass training flight near Richmond, Indiana.

MARGARET TRUMAN has signed to give 20 musical recitals across America next winter. They will be in addition to her TV shows.

A CAR MAKER in Detroit is building a 27-acre factory to manufacture British Sapphire jet engines for the U.S. Air Force. It is the third factory announced by this firm for Sapphire production.

THE ARMY is seeking 30,000 volunteers for its Women's Army Corps. It has already signed up 10,000 W.A.C.s with military backgrounds, green uniforms created by one of Fifth Avenue's top fashion designers. The new ensemble emphasises softer lines, a smarter hat, and a Peter Pan collar.

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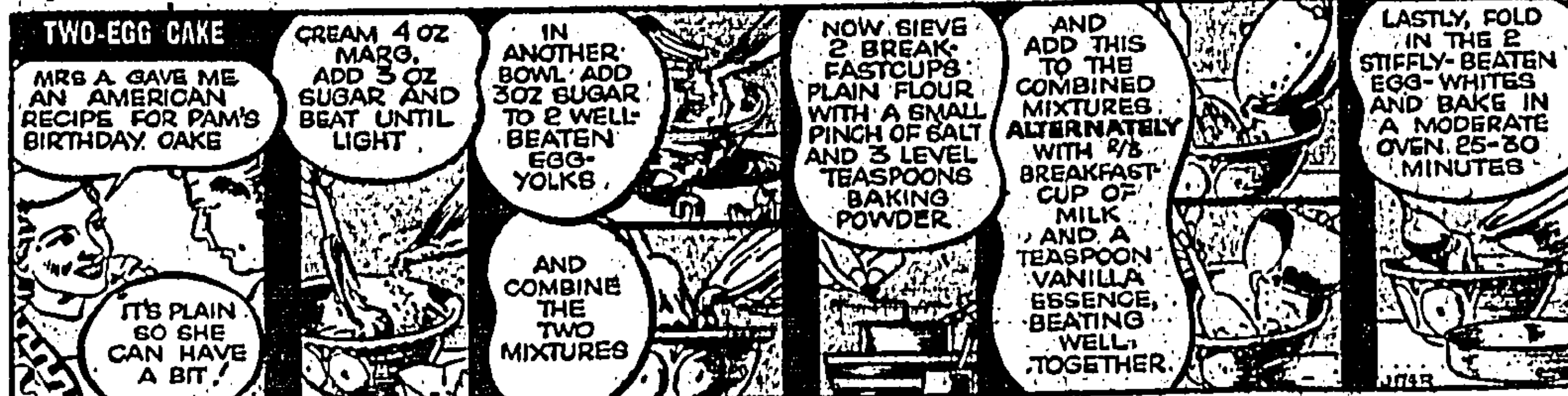
WOMANSENSE

Demure
Date Dress

Belge bengaline costume.

By GRACE THORNCIFFE

HONEY belge rayon bengaline makes up into a nice dress for dating that is neat and youthful, its lines ideally suited to the small, slender figure. Seaming on the bodice converges in V's and the yoke is slightly draped. The self-belt is decorated with two gilt metal buckles. The skirt has released pleats and is fairly full. Interest is centred on the slit pockets, at the hips which are outlined with ruffled cotton lace in matching beige.

The Two Margarets
Have Little In Common

LONDON. DAUGHTER of two rulers, both named Margaret, met at Buckingham Palace recently. Isabel Pollard, writer in the mass-circulation Sunday pictorial, said she did not think Princess Margaret and Miss Margaret Truman would "find much in common."

"Their backgrounds, public and parents are poles apart," she wrote.

President Harry Truman, for example, was "very vocal about criticism of his family," but King George VI could not publicly reprove his daughters' critics.

"Mr. Truman, like all U.S. rulers, owes his job to successful politicians," she wrote. "Any false step that Miss Truman takes may well be converted, by rival and temporarily unsuccessful politicians into a kick in the pants for Dad."

King George, the writer says, never bothers about his daughter's supposed "fancies" (boy friends) but the president "gets very heated and denies all rumours about his daughter's heart throbs."

"While Margaret Truman is listed amongst the worst-dressed women in the U.S. Princess Margaret shows a flair for fashion and good dress sense."

"The president dislikes form-

fitting lines and low necklines, so his daughter is always well covered.

"Princess Margaret's elegant evening gowns are sometimes strapless and low cut. And we are unlikely to know what the King thinks of them."

And while the young princess "gaily sips cocktails and smokes in public," Miss Truman is far more decorous, the writer said. "She never drinks or smokes and it doesn't look as if she ever will."

In fact, she is a paid-up life member of the Women's Temperance Union.

But columnist Pollard claimed Britain's Margaret loses to Margaret of the U.S. on one count—she lacks the "homely touch" of Miss Truman, a "good natured, small town girl."

Margaret Truman sang for the first time in England despite her "no singing" statement at a Sunday service at Westminster Abbey.

Margaret's soprano augmented the choir of men and boys in red and white robes when the congregation at Westminster Abbey sang the hymns.

The president's daughter attended the service in company of the U.S. ambassador, his wife and Mrs. Frank Wright, a friend making the European tour with her.

Champagne For Models



Champagne in the dressing-room for models Joan Phillip, in black, lace-work, and Joyce Harford, in black rayon net—and for Sylvia Shelley, reflected in the mirror. They had been displaying styles at a mid-night fashion show of rayon products.

COOL EFFECT
FOR ROOM

In summer, a simple white painted shutter screen is cool and inviting. Plyboard screens are inexpensive or can be easily made, then it is easy to cover the panels to make the screen a perfect addition to the room.

Clocks should be chosen with care. Dainty little porcelain clocks look out of keeping in a heavy interior, and by the same token, a Colonial type clock would be wrong in a modern decor, while some of the clocks done in the modern feeling are so good that they can tick away the hours nicely in almost any interior. Unless for use in an elaborate room, steer away from the clock that is large and over-ornamented.

Bodies, like faces, are ever in the making or the unmaking. We do not remain the same all the time, and birthdays can bring a flock of beauty griefs. One cannot start too soon to take good care of youthful appearance. It is easier by far to prevent defects than to cure them, as any silly should know.

JACOBY
ON BRIDGELook Before You
Leap

By OSWALD JACOBY. WHEN the hand shown today was played in a team-of-four match, the results were very instructive. One player decided to make his guess at the second trick, and fell right on his nose. The other player gathered all possible information before making his guess, and, as a result, didn't really have to guess at all.

Strangely enough, the contract was the same at both tables. Six clubs could, of course, have been made by means of a successful guess in the trump suit. However, at both tables the hand was played at three no-trump.

In the first room, South won the opening lead with the ace of spades. He then decided that East's spade bid probably indicated some shortness in clubs. He therefore laid down the ace of clubs at the second trick.

That was the end of the hand

NORTH		EAST	
4	AK105	AK10903	7
AK85		KQ104	8
K9762		K83	
WEST		SOUTH (D)	
J852		A7	
J9843		KQ2	
K903		A72	
None		AJ1054	
		N-S vul.	
South	West	North	East
1	Pass	1	Pass
1NT	2	3	Pass
3NT	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—4			

for this declarer. He could win a spade, four hearts, a diamond, and two clubs—for a total of eight tricks. However, he could never make his ninth trick.

When the hand was played in the other room, the declarer saw the reason for South's decision about the clubs. He saw that there was no harm in taking a few heart tricks first.

At the second trick, therefore, South led a heart, dummy's ace and returned a heart to the king. On the second round of hearts East discarded a diamond. This was very revealing. If East were short in hearts, he was unlikely also to be short in clubs.

South continued by leading a heart towards dummy, finessing the ten. East discarded the ten of diamonds on this trick and followed with a small spade when dummy next asked the queen of hearts.

Declarer returned to the hand with the ace of diamonds, noting carefully the fall of East's jack of diamonds. East's actual distribution was then quite clear. Declarer then won the first club trick with dummy's king, discovering the club break. He was then able to finesse clubs, thus scoring 11 tricks.

CARD SENDS

Q—With both sides vulnerable, you partner deals and bids one spade. The next player plays K-Q-8-2. Heart K-J-7-3. Diamonds A-4-3. Club 2. What do you do?

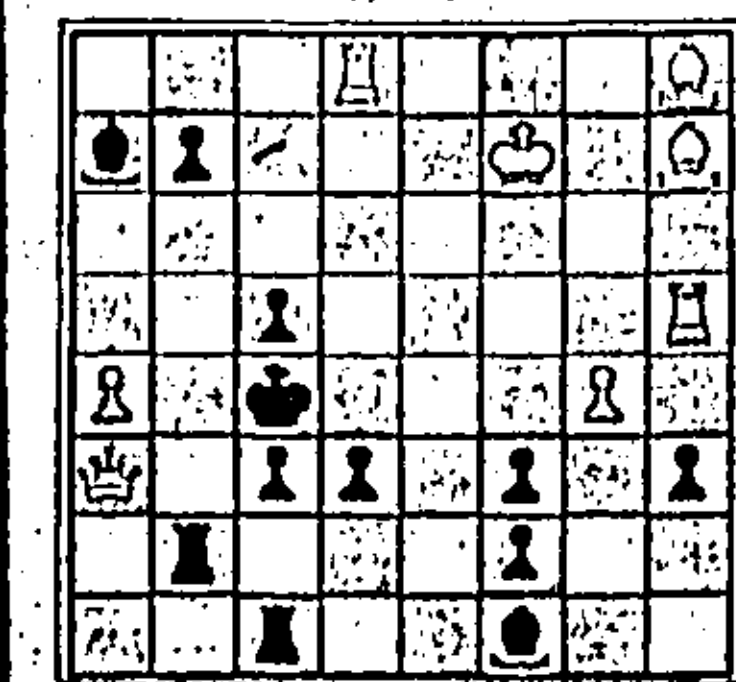
A—Bid two hearts. Your hand is strong enough for two bids. Hence you can afford to show the hearts at this point and raise the spades later on.

TODAY'S QUESTION
With both sides vulnerable, your partner deals and bids one spade. The next player bids two clubs. You hold: Spades K-Q-2. Hearts A-Q-2-4. Diamonds A-4-3. Club 2. What do you do?

Answer tomorrow.

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. BUCHWALD
Black, 12 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem: 1, P-B7, any; 2, Q, R, B, or Kt mates.

Check Your
Knowledge

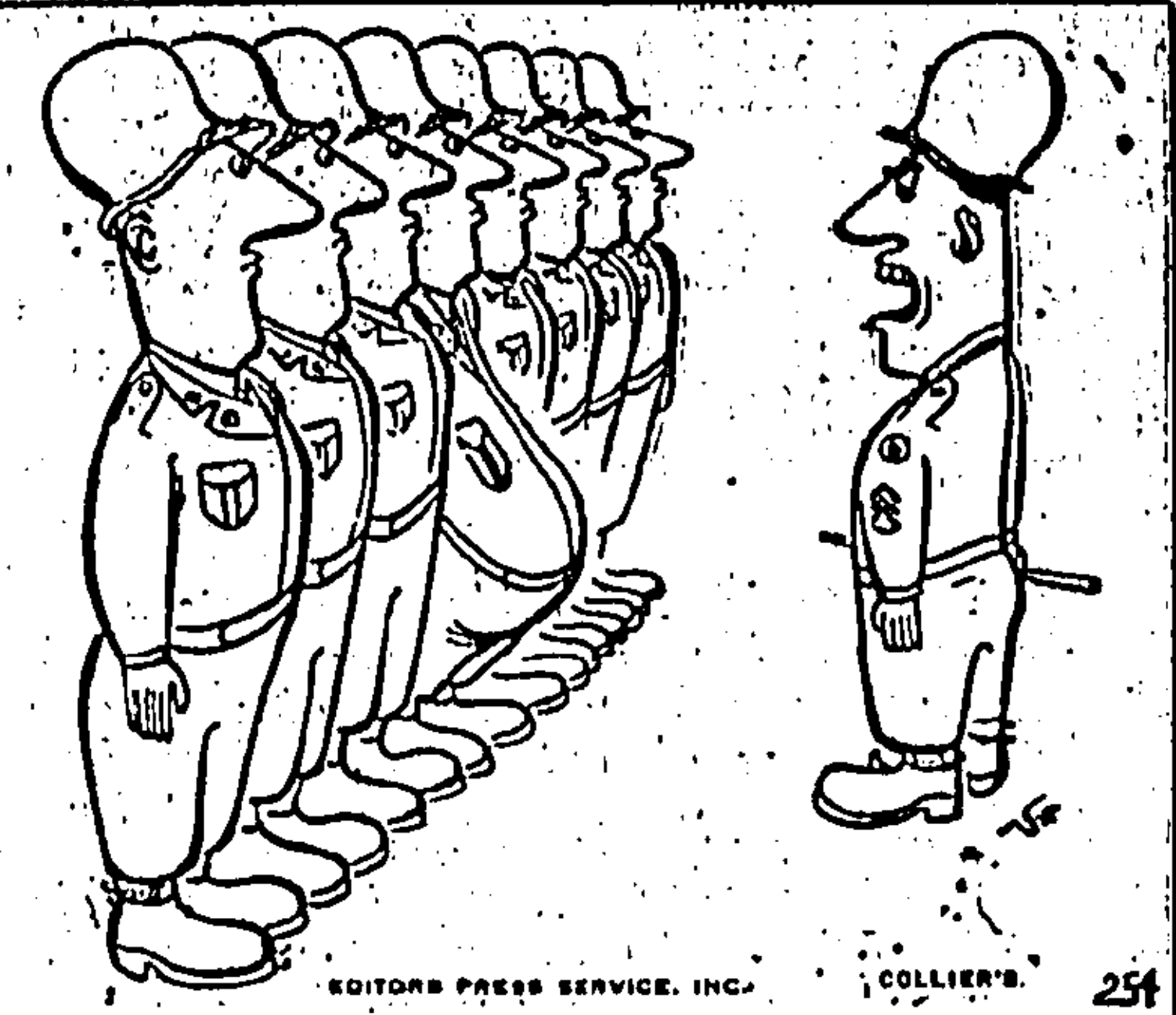
1. A young eagle is called—?
2. Do whales suckle their young?
3. Who led the famous charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba?
4. What is a neophyte?
5. What Central American republic is located on an isthmus?
6. Give the more common name for calcium oxide.

(Answers on Page 10)

Household Hints

When you're in the market for furniture and read furniture ads, or store labels, don't confuse "finish" with the wood itself. For instance, "mahogany finish" may mean only a cheaper wood with a finish to resemble the colour of the wood named.

Keep a small magnet in your sewing basket to pick up pins and needles without pricking your fingers.



"Vogel, you'll just have to ask your mother to stop sending such large packages."

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

A MAN who is said to have done 93 miles an hour on a stationary bicycle must have had great fun not watching the country whizz by.

If speed records could in future be broken on one's own room, it would save a lot of fuss but it would not induce the mental state which Pascal had in mind in his famous saying, "I know you're going to be surprised how many odd people I know who sat up day and night in their sitting room going through the motions of canoeing in a home-made canvas contraption. He then announced that he had performed the equivalent of a passage across the Atlantic. This idea of equivalent is not mine," commented an old sailor.

Literary news
It had been arranged in the way of these things are arranged, that on the day when the English translation of Runamok's poems was chosen by Snibbo to read the Book of the Day, Miss Clara MacSimmer should review it at enormous length in the Morning Star.

The Thredgold's Thorogrip Cartierettes were to print a letter of praise from Runamok's publisher, a book reference to Miss MacSimmer's latest novel. But Thredgold's discovered a fulsome compliment to Snibbo Ltd. in the novel. Snibbo insisted on being mentioned in Miss MacSimmer's review. The editor of the Morning Star refused to say that he was Thorogrip Cartierettes (having already promised to say he was Potlondon's Elastiquettes), and Miss MacSimmer insisted on having her novel recommended by Snibbo. A bit of an impasse, as the man-and-town said when he tried to put his legs into the sleeves of his shirt.

The laughing maiden
Fat Kwaka laughed in the igloo door. Laughed so much that she got stuck. She couldn't get out, she couldn't get in. The family tugged from behind. The neighbours tugged from in front. Like a police benefit tug-of-war.

At Mukmuk. The neighbours, being carters themselves, the family and the igloo. Into a snowdrift. When they were in the snowdrift, the family and the igloo. And still laughing, which is more than can be said for the rest of them. (From the Eskimo of Runamok.)

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

FRIDAY, JUNE 22

If you are born today, you have an excellent opportunity which can lead you into all kinds of trouble unless you learn to curb your tongue. It is a good idea to mean you learn how to use it constructively in writing, inventing or creative art—but not in a day-to-day conversation. Parents of children born today must appreciate this characteristic of their progeny. Be reminded that a child with a vivid imagination may need to be told tactfully how to distinguish between a "story" and a "fact."

All of you born today have the gift of making money and should be able to accumulate something of a fortune during your lifetime. Don't board what you have—but learn that money put into circulation can make you rich.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—An excellent day for all business and social events. Take full advantage of offered opportunities. 2-12-2. Be aggressive. Go after exactly what you want, be it in the realm of business or romance, and you can't go wrong. 2-12-2.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Have confidence and faith in your own ability and you will discover that it is possible to do the impossible. 2-12-2.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 23)—Merchandising, especially if connected with a resort, produces highly favoured results. This should be a good week-end.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 23)—A new job might be offered. You can afford to take the chance that it is better than the old one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 23)—A short business trip to sign a new contract or start a new project may be in order now. Be efficient. 2-12-2.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 23-Feb. 23)—Plan a new journey with highly favourable results. Perhaps you can get a promotion. 2-12-2.

PISCES (Feb. 23-Mar. 23)—Happiness on the home front. News from a distant place may be a key day, also. Everything happens—then—good or ill. Be prepared to meet whatever comes at such times.

TO FIND WHAT THE STARS HAVE IN STORE FOR YOU, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

BARBS
BY HAL COCHRAN
A dog catcher caged a coyote after it caused a rumpus on the campus of Colorado State College. What, no campus wolves?

Today's Yale men, according to the president-elects of the college, are smarter than their dads. And don't think the lads don't know it.

Some day some smart mother is going to invent a screen for use against raids on the refrigerator.

One good reason for liking winter better than summer is because the flies and mosquitoes don't.

INTELLIGENCE TEST
Black & White
By T. O. HARE
I HAVE a bag containing ten marbles, some of them are black. If three marbles are drawn from the bag at random, the chance that two of them will be white, and the third will be black, is three times greater than the chance that all three will be white.
How many black marbles are there in the bag?
(Solution on Page 10)

PULCHRITUDE LESSON

NECK LIABILITIES

TODAY'S pulchritude lesson will deal with neck liabilities. If yours is smooth, white and lovely do not fancy that you should not do something to keep it that way. A neck can suddenly go back on you, develop necklines or fiddle strings, and then won't you be sorry?

Start your nightly creaming right there, then you won't forget. Too many women never apply a cosmetic or powder below the wishbone—or the place where a wishbone would be, if we had one. It is well to do rotary motions on your chest, too; helps to keep the skin in condition, so necessary these days of the barefoot formal.

Throw your head backward, but don't have the muscles tense; do circles over your throat, after which you should smooth up and down with flattened fingers. If you suspect that tissues are not as firm as they once were, writing a small towel out of ice water, wrap it around your neck, cover with a dry towel.

A correct pose of the head, which means it must not bend forward or be held far back in a haughty manner, will do much to preserve the pillar that supports your head. All the time we are learning more and more about the beauty rewards of good posture. Without it, breathing is shallow and the

complexion will lack pleasing coloring. Without it the most perfect figure will lack snap and style.

Sloppy carriage is all too prevalent. Teachers of physical education deplore the way that young women in high school and college walk, stand, sit. Shoulders droop forward; the neat flat lines below the waist disappear.

Bodies, like faces, are ever in the making or the unmaking. We do not remain the same all the time, and birthdays can bring a flock of beauty griefs. One cannot start too soon to take good care of youthful appearance. It is easier by far to prevent defects than to cure them, as any silly should know.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Pigs Were Very Unhappy
Rupert and the Coughdrop—29

—They Thought Their Tails Too Curly—

By MAX TRELL

"SOME folks I know are never satisfied," Pixie O'Scowl was grumbling as Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, came up to the Old Oak. Pixie O'Scowl was sitting on a root of the tree, right near the door to O'Cheer Hall where the Pixies lived. He had one elbow on his knee, and one hand under his chin. He had a frown running across his forehead, and the corners of his mouth were turned down.

No, Pixie O'Scowl didn't look cheerful—and that was just the way he felt.

"Now come dear," said Hanid, sitting down beside him and giving him a lump of sugar (Pixies love lumps of sugar), "tell me what's wrong today?"



Pixie O'Scowl straightening a pig's curly tail.

"What did you mean when you said," Knarf put in (and he gave Pixie O'Scowl another lump of sugar), "that some folks are never satisfied?"

Pixie O'Scowl didn't answer for a minute or two. There wasn't anything surprising about that. He was tasting each of the two lumps of sugar. The frown across his forehead began fading, and he took his hand away from under his chin.

Finally he actually smiled. "Now, what I meant to say," he began, "is that no matter how much you do for some folks, they still don't think you've done enough for them. Mmm, very good sugar."

"What folks, Pixie O'Scowl dear?" said Hanid.

"The pigs," said Pixie O'Scowl.

This sounded like a surprising and odd piece of news. Knarf and Hanid both begged Pixie to tell them more. So, after taking a few more licks of the lumps of sugar, Pixie O'Scowl went on.

"One day last week a whole family of pigs rang the bell of O'Cheer Hall. It was quite early in the morning. I had just got up and was brushing my teeth. I went upstairs to see what this family of pigs wanted."

"Well, what they wanted," continued Pixie O'Scowl, "was to complain about their tails being so curly. They said that nobody else—except other pigs—had curly tails. Or, more correctly, twirly tails. Dogs' tails



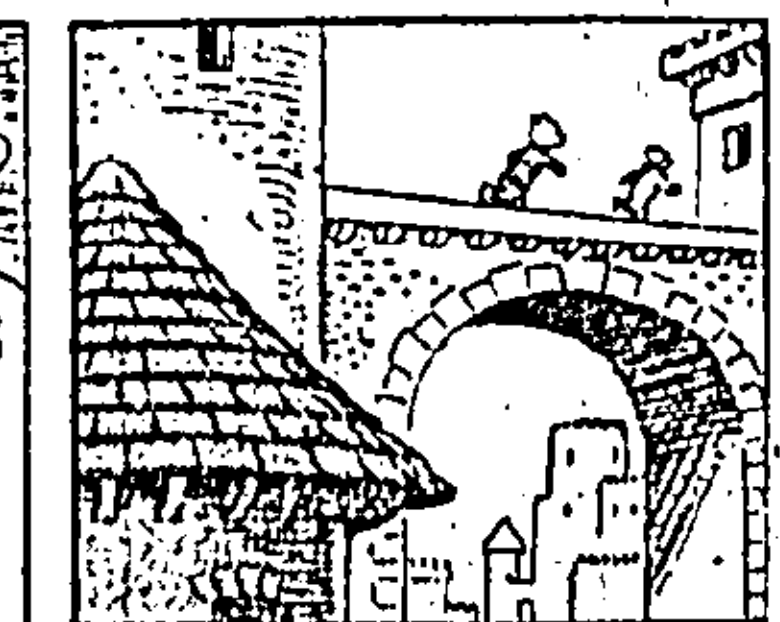
For some moments after Rupert has handed over the piece of coughdrop there is silence. Then Santa Claus gives a start. "Of course, I see it all now," he cries. "My little dog was right after all. Here is the secret, here in my hand!" With a rush he disappears round the corner.

sometimes curl, and cats' tails certainly did. It took me all day to do it, too. I had to tie each of the pig tails to a straight stick, and then go over them gently with a warm iron. The pigs thanked me and went home. They seemed very happy to have straight tails."

"And what happened?" Hanid asked. "Some folks are just never satisfied."

"And did you straighten out their twirly tails?" Knarf asked. Pixie O'Scowl.

Pixie O'Scowl nodded. "Yes, I did. I had to tie each of the pig tails to a straight stick, and then go over them gently with a warm iron. The pigs thanked me and went home. They seemed very happy to have straight tails."



the corner with a delighted snuffle-hound at his heels. "Good gracious, what a hurry he's in," says Rupert. "Had we better stand up?" "No, he may not want us any more," says the clown. "Let's go up to our viewpoint." And he bustles away in the opposite direction.

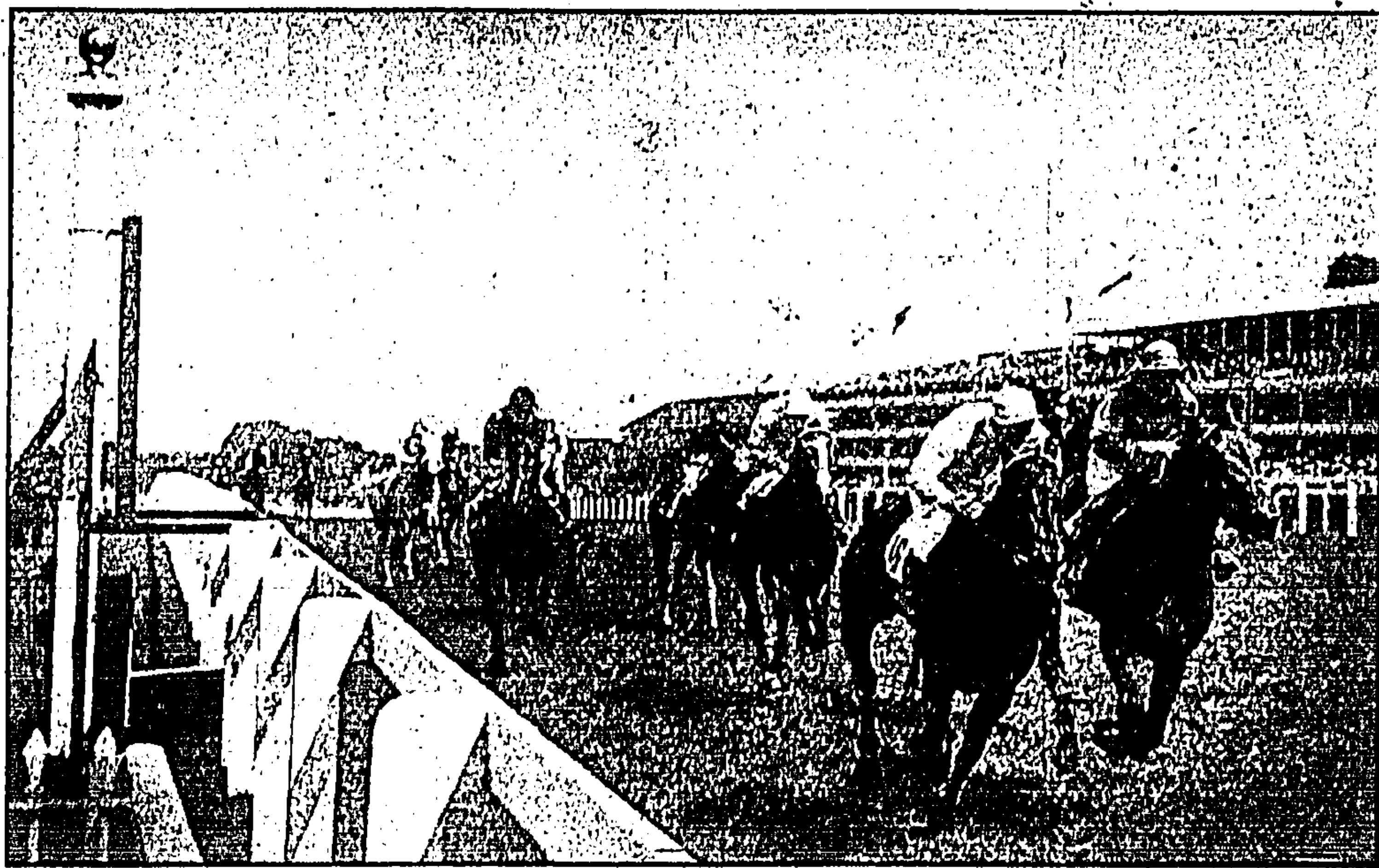
RESERVED

Family Of Pigs
"And that's the kind of tails we want!" said the family of pigs.

"And did you straighten out their twirly tails?" Knarf asked. Pixie O'Scowl.

Pixie O'Scowl nodded. "Yes, I did. I had to tie each of the pig tails to a straight stick, and then go over them gently with a warm iron. The pigs thanked me and went home. They seemed very happy to have straight tails."

FAUX PAS WINS THE GOLD VASE AT ASCOT



The finish of the Gold Vase at Ascot—Faux Pas (E. Smith) wins from Snowden (Gordon Richards) and Shahanshah (D. Smith).

Louise Brough Will Be Fit For Wimbledon

London, June 21. The Wimbledon Champion, Miss Louise Brough, of the United States, who has been suffering from elbow trouble, will be fit to defend her title next week.

Miss Brough has been out of competitive lawn tennis for two months. Some muscle aches in her right elbow came away from the bone. She has been receiving treatment from a London specialist and was today passed fit to play at Wimbledon, where she has been top seeded for the singles.—Reuter.

Club de Recreio Sub-Committees

The following representatives have been elected to represent Club de Recreio sports sections for the ensuing year:

Cricket.—Dr E. L. Gogano, E. A. R. Alves and A. E. Noronha.
Hockey.—W. A. Reed, A. A. Marques and P. A. Yvanovich.
Tennis.—F. de M. Ribeiro, J. A. Marques and E. A. Figueiredo.

Badminton.—H. J. Xavier, J. A. Soares and H. F. Gonsalves.

TODAY'S SPORT

LAWN TENNIS
Men's "A" Division—SCAA "1" v CRC; HSCC v SCAA "2"; Recreio v KCC; HKU v Urban Council.
Ladies' Division—SCAA v LHC; USRC v KCC.

LAWN BOWLS
Open Pairs (all games commencing at 5.30 p.m.)—R. Hosen & J. Joyce v A. H. Semm & A. M. Wanda (at C.C.C.); A. R. Abbas & A. Bacheloo v F. Lee & W. C. Ogley; M. Scott & J. McLutcheon v V. R. Attanas & J. F. Cotton (at H.K.F.C.); H. A. V. Ribeiro & A. M. Quintan v A. Grimpel & W. Baker; N. A. Beltrao & R. M. V. Ribeiro v A. E. Coates & B. W. Bradbury; O. A. Guterres & J. E. Noronha; J. A. da Luz & R. F. da Luz v W. J. Howard & J. A. Victor (at K.B.G.C.).

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Income Tax Collectors Are Casting Covetous Eyes On League Cricketers' Shillings

Income tax collectors are casting covetous eyes on the shillings that go into the collection boxes for league cricketers. Parliamentary questions will be put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Donald Kaberry (Leeds NW).

Mr. Kaberry will ask: "Why certain inspectors of taxes are now seeking to obtain returns from cricket club secretaries showing the amount of collections freely given by spectators at matches to mark appreciation of the playing skill in a particular match; why club secretaries are now being asked to deduct tax before handing the collection to the player concerned; at what rate is the tax to be deducted; and how much tax revenue is estimated to be produced from this source?"

DOUBLY HIT

Players may be doubly hit. Spectators are not likely to give so generously, if they know the tax collector may get half.

County cricketers who receive tax-free benefits have nothing to fear from the tax collector—yet. Only an amendment to the Finance Act—and this would need an Act of Parliament—could give the tax collector access to benefit proceeds.

For this security county cricketers must thank James Seymour, of Kent, who died in 1930. He waged a long fight with the tax authorities over his benefit. Seymour sold the money was capital; the tax officials said it was income. Taking the case finally to the House of Lords, Seymour won.

It looks as though there might be a few good jobs going in the future—inspectors of cricket collections.

MUST WIN TO EAT

Wimbledon champion Budge Pacy prefers European tournaments to American. In his book Tennis My Way (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.) he says "players are treated considerably better in Europe."

He complains that in some US tournaments even seeded competitors are no longer given free meals after being beaten. He contrasts American hospitality in a mosquito-ridden boathouse with the major

European tournaments where, with full expenses, "each place one visits the reception is quite regal."

WORLD'S BEST 10

Patty reveals, however, that juniors in California are well looked after. Maureen Connolly, for instance, was assisted in her tennis in 1950 to the extent of £200, plus the same amount for her mother, who was her chaperone. Patty excludes himself from the world's best 10. His list in order of merit is: Frank Sedgman, Art Larsen, Ted Schroeder, Jaroslav Drobný, Herbert Flam, Eric Sturgess, Gardner Mulloy, Billy Talbot, John Bromwich, Ken McGregor.

NOT PINK ONES

I like this story about Kent pace bowler Jack Martin. Enjoying his after-the-match pint of beer on the pavilion balcony at Guildford, against whom he had been playing for Catford Wanderers, Martin looked down the road, stared at his beer, put it down, and said: "Too strong, this Guildford beer."

What Martin had seen was a long line of elephants lumbering past the ground from a circus ground to the railway station.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Juniors provided further evidence of the bright outlook for English athletics by their performances in the Surrey championships. In two events, the quarter and the pole vault, the juniors did better than the seniors. Both produced the same time for the 100 yards, and the junior half-mile and high-jump winners were also nearly on a par with the best seniors in these events.

Pick of these youngsters is 18-year-old Neil Dangersfield, who broke the quarter and 220 yards low hurdles records.

Dangersfield is a big fellow. He has a frame in proportion to his height, 6ft. 1in. He is apprenticed to the car trade with the idea of becoming a car dealer, but the bigger idea in

his mind at the moment is that by 1956 he will be an Olympic prospect for Melbourne.

He may transfer his allegiance from Surrey to Hert's next year because, though he was born at Harpenden, he now lives at Harpenden.

WANDERER RETURNS

Man who has played cricket in Japan, Nigeria, Malaya and the USA is back watching the club with whom he began playing in 1921—Malden Wanderers.

Geoff Dear, outstanding all-rounder for the Wanderers, went all over the world as an oil field executive. Wherever there was cricket he played.

He retired to Carmel (California) where he is visiting relatives in England and frequently watches his old club.

He told me: "We have league cricket in the San Francisco area and I captain the Delmonte club. Bing Crosby is an honorary member. We are sometimes hard pressed to find a side, but baseball players make great defenders."

COME-BACK AT 33

Seldoms does a cricketer, after losing his place in the England side, regain it after four years as Jack Ikin now does at the age of 33. Maybe Bill Edrich would have been a better selection than Ikin, even as Frank Lawson should have been chosen rather than Willy Watson, but that does not lessen my admiration for the two included.

When Ikin went with Hammond's team to Australia in 1946, he was one of the strong pillars of a tottering side, playing in his awkward-looking left-handed way four innings which better-looking batsmen than he had failed. He was—and is—a fine field in slip, gully or short-leg positions and a useful leg spin right-arm bowler.

The edge of his game went off and he lost his place in the international side. Now he regains it with a batting record this season second only to Denis Compton. Everyone who knows Ikin will be glad, for he is a quiet, likeable fellow.

ONE TOO MANY

After a sweeping triumph in every respect, A. P. Rowe, the British sculler, was beaten into third place in the big event for the Golden Skiff at Frankfurt (Germany). Simple explanation is that he had one race too many, and had nothing more to give in a crisis. Previously, he had won two races over 2,000 metres and two others over 400 metres against the stiffest opposition from Germany, Austria and Sweden, and each time had looked to be in a class by himself.

Rowe, in the Golden Skiff, never looked like the sculler he is.

(London Express Service.)

Assistants' Golf Tournament

London, June 21. Alex King, 24-year-old Scottish player from the Roehampton Club, London, won the Assistants' Professional Golf Championship at Hartsbourne, Hertfordshire, today.

He beat the 28-year-old experienced Belgian Champion, Arthur Devulder (Royal Route) by nine and seven in the 36-holes final to record a great victory.—Reuter.

White Sox Square Four-game Series With The Yankees

New York, June 21.

Righthander Saul Rogovin hurled a four-hitter as the pace-setting Chicago White Sox whipped the New York Yankees 5-2 to square the vital four-game series with the defending champions at two victories apiece and regain their 3½ game lead in the American League pennant race.

Little Nellie Fox tripled in the opening inning and scored for Chicago on a fly. He singled in a run in the seventh and singled again in the ninth to aid in the final run.

The Sox's big Ed Robinson singled and scored in the fourth and homered in the eighth. Johnny Mize got two home runs to account for both Yankee runs. Detroit coasted to a 9-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Athletics pitcher Carl Scheib homered but was wild through-out.

Off a four-run lead in the first inning, Cleveland beat Boston 8-4.

Sam Chapman made a two-baser hit which drove in three of the first four runs and then stole home for the fourth run.

St. Louis plays at Washington in a night game.

Preacher Roe registered his 10th victory without a loss but needed help from Carl Erskine in the ninth to pitch Brooklyn to a 6-4 National League victory over Cincinnati.

Cal Abrams drove in two runs with a double and scored another for the winners.

Righthander Gerry Staley stifled the New York Giants with five hits as he pitched St. Louis to a 2-0 victory.

Staley doubled in the third inning to ignite a two-run rally.

A single by Solly Hemus and a double by Red Schoendienst completed the scoring.

Second baseman Tom Brown's bases-loaded home run in the first inning sparked Philadelphia to a 10-5 victory over Pittsburgh and gave the Phils a clean sweep of a three-game series.

Bill Nicholson also homered for the Phils in the fifth inning. Boston at Chicago game was postponed because of rain.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Chicago	5	13	0
New York	2	4	0

Winning pitcher Saul Rogovin, loser Frank Shea.

	R	H	E
Detroit	9	12	0
Philadelphia	3	7	1

Winning pitcher Bob Cain, loser Carl Scheib.

	R	H	E
Cleveland	8	12	3
Boston	4	11	2

Winning pitcher Mike Garcia, loser Maurice McDermott, Associated Press.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	6	10	0
Cincinnati	4	11	1

Winning pitcher Preacher Roe, loser Howie Fox.

	R	H	E
New York	0	5	1
St. Louis	2	6	0

Winning pitcher Gerry Staley, loser Sheldon Jones.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	10	11	0
Pittsburgh	5	12	0

Winning pitcher Robin Roberts, loser Paul LaPalme, Associated Press.

Three Years In Slave Camp (Continued from Page 4)

with earth. The authorities did not permit any crosses or identification marks to be put on the graves. By that time all those who were still about to work were living in the tents, while the Church was converted into a huge hospital in which death daily claimed new scores of victims. We, the living, were completely indifferent to everything, completely apathetic and listless.

Since the majority of prisoners were trying to evade work, the guards invented a new method of driving us on. In the morning all prisoners had to report to the kitchen in person to get their morning soup. Once they had their soup they were driven into a ring formed by the guards and their dogs. The foreman read out a list of those released from work, while the remainder, whatever their state of health, had to move off.

Many of them collapsed without reaching their place of work. Then the guards, using rifle butts and dogs, forced them to their feet again. This method did not always work, and many of the wretches died without getting up. By the middle of February the mortality reached a record figure—30 to 40 men per day. Only 250 to 300 men were able to do some work, and even they were hardly alive.

In the second half of February another Commission arrived from the Ministry of the Armed Forces, having convinced themselves of the utter inability of the prisoners to carry out the assigned tasks, they decided to transfer the whole construction project to the military authorities.

Some of the survivors of the Grayzovets death camp were put into a prison in the town of Volodga, others including myself were sent to a disabled men's colony. But even then my camp life was not yet finished. As soon as I got rid of my scurvy I was sent to a lumber men's camp in the Archangel Province. In April 1942, I was released four months before my term had expired, and drafted back into the Army.

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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS		
Date	Ship	From
In Port	"RUYS"	S. America, S. Africa, Singapore & Saigon
10th July	"TIJWANGI"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
15th July	"TJITALENGKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
15th July	"VAN HEUTS"	Belawan, Deli, Penang & Singapore
15th July	"RUYS"	Japan
SAILINGS		
Date	Ship	To
22nd June	"TIJWANGI"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
25th June	"RUYS"	Japan
30th July	"TJITALENGKA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
10th Aug	"VAN HEUTS"	Belawan, Deli, Penang & Singapore
15th July	"RUYS"	Japan, Singapore, S. Africa & N. America

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS		
Date	Ship	From
11th July	"KILDRICH"	Japan
15th July	"AAOTERIK"	Europe & Singapore
15th July	"AAOTERIK"	Japan
SAILINGS		
Date	Ship	To
15th July	"KILDRICH"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
15th July	"AAOTERIK"	Japan via Manila
15th July	"AAOTERIK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

Changes In Functions Of Dollar Board

London. Coming changes in the functions of the Dollar Exports Board were referred to by Sir Cecil Weir, chairman of the board, when he addressed members of the national committee of the Leather, Footwear and Allied Industries Export Corporation, Ltd., at a luncheon meeting in London.

Sir Cecil said he was leaving his present post towards the end of June, when the board would undergo a great change and its executive responsibilities would be referred, under arrangements being worked out, to the existing national organizations which were its sponsors.

It was right that this should happen. The Dollar Exports Board in its present form was intended to be a short-term single-minded body, an adjunct to other bodies, in this and other countries, concerned with the carrying through of the Marshall plan. It was intended to help the Government and industry to make up independent economic aid on the basis of the highest possible volume of trade within the shortest period. He went on to say that it was never intended to enlist on a long-term basis the whole power and influence of British industry in a single organization with a single limited objective in the export field. It was, and still would be, intended to emphasize by this unique undertaking the great and continuing importance of the dollar element in our overseas trade and the imperative necessity of building up, maintaining, and expanding two-way trade with the New World.

Speaking of the rise in exports to the United States and Canada, he said that he hoped our industries would be allowed to keep it up. When he said "allowed" he meant not only by conditions here at home but also by the Americans who, with laudable motives, had brought regulations into operation in such a way that, if not modified quickly, they must have a serious detrimental effect on imports into America and, correspondingly, on the ability of other countries, including our own, to buy and pay for the dollar materials and products they continued to need. He hoped that our American friends would see their way quickly to recast these price-freeze regulations in such a way as to remove the present uncertainty and its unfortunate effects on enterprise.

New York Sugar Futures

World sugar futures closed today eight points lower, with sales totalling 729 contracts.

Contract No. 6 closed three to five points higher, with sales totalling 419 contracts.

Contract No. 4 (world)	
July	0.00 traded
September	0.00-0.02 traded
January (1932)	7.10 nominal
March	0.20 "
May	0.20 "
July	0.21 "
September	0.22 "
Spot	0.05
Contract No. 5	
July	expired
September	0.31 bid
January (1932)	0.32 bid
March	0.81-0.83 traded
May	0.82 nominal
July	0.83
September	0.85
Spot	0.25
Last Press	

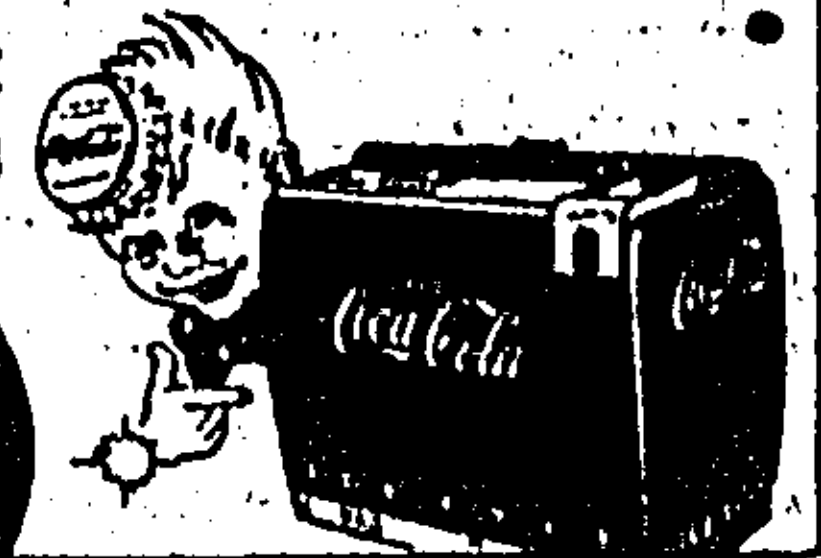
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CHINA MAIL

Page 10

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1951.

Refreshment
headquarters



GERMANS APPLY FOR OIL JOBS

Hamburg, June 21.
German oil experts are swamping the Persian Consulate here with applications to work in the newly nationalised Iranian oil industry, a Consulate official said tonight.

He claimed at least 50 Germans have offered to fill any vacancies caused by withdrawal of British experts from Persia.

German oil leaders, however, expressed scepticism that Persia can find many of the high-type experts it requires in Germany.

Such experts are few and highly paid here. One oil operator expressed the opinion that any applications must have come from lower-ranking oil workers, lacking the type of skill Persia needs.

The Persian official who reported the German applications said nothing has been done about accepting any of the German applications.—Associated Press.

U.S. NOT INTERESTED

Washington, June 21.
The major United States oil companies will not assist the Persian Government to operate the nationalised oil fields if the British authorities are forced out, company officials told Reuters today.

They said that the big companies, capable of working the Persian fields, had already made it clear to the State Department that they were not interested in conducting nationalised oil operations in Persia.—Reuters.

DUTCH DENIAL

The Hague, June 21.
The Dutch Foreign Ministry tonight denied all knowledge of any negotiations by a Persian Government delegation for the recruitment of Dutch oil experts from Indonesia to help operate Persia's nationalised industry.—Reuters.

Britain's Quest For Injunction Against Persia

London, June 21.

A King's Messenger was due to leave London by air at dawn tomorrow (Friday) carrying Britain's application to the International Court at The Hague to restrain Persian action which might prejudice any eventual decision of the Court in the oil dispute.

The new application amounts to a request to the President of the Court to issue the equivalent of an injunction against the Persian Government to preserve the rights of the company under the 1933 concession until the Court has pronounced on the dispute.

The application is based on Article 41 of the Statute of the International Court and Article 61 of the rules of the Court.

Article 41 of the Statute provides that "the Court shall have the power to indicate, if it considers that the circumstances so require, any provisional measures which ought to be taken to preserve the respective rights of either party. Pending the final decision, notice of the measures suggested shall forthwith be given to the parties and to the Security Council".

Article 61 of the rules of the Court says, "A request for the indication of interim measures of protection shall have priority over all other cases. The decision thereon shall be treated as a matter of urgency".

Also "the Court shall only indicate interim measures of protection after giving the parties an opportunity of presenting their observations on the subject".

URGENCY VITAL

The question of urgency is considered vital in London if the actions of the Court are to have any practical bearing on the rapidly developing situation in Persia.

The Persian Government has been asked to appoint its agent for dealing with the International Court in the dispute but so far has refused to do so. Similarly, it is thought, it may refuse a summons of the Court to present its observations under Article 61.

The Court has not yet pronounced itself competent to exercise jurisdiction in the dispute.

British hopes are that the present application may at least speed up a decision on this point.

The application seeks to show that if the actions and threatened actions of the Persian Government are carried out the whole complicated enterprise of the oil fields in Persia may be irretrievably damaged to a point where it would be impossible to assess the damage in terms of money and beyond the capacity of Persia to compensate for out of her revenue.

RESPECTIVE RIGHTS

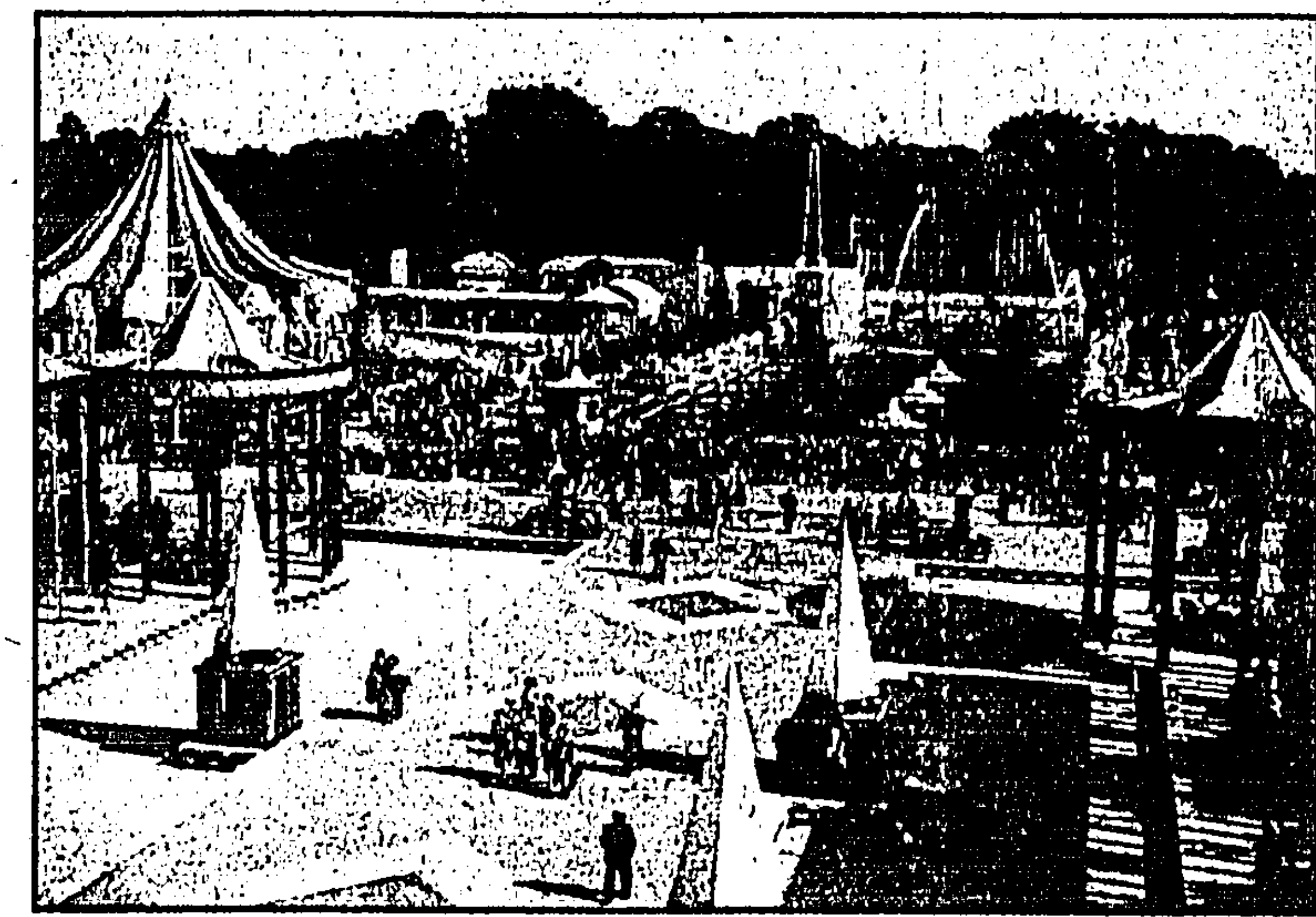
The application also claims that the Persian Government's Press and radio campaign of vilification of the company and the British is liable to aggravate the dispute by leading to violence, injury and even deaths.

The President of the Court is asked to instruct the Persian Government to refrain from all steps interfering with the company's activities, involving seizure of the company's property, assets or funds, or calculated to aggravate the dispute pending decision by the Court.

The British Government makes it clear that while, as plaintiff in the dispute, it expects the protective measures it seeks to be taken by the Persian Government, it is itself prepared to give such understandings the Court may consider necessary to protect legitimate Persian interests pending settlement of the dispute.

It also explains that it does not seek to secure an interim judgment in its favour but only to preserve the respective rights of the parties and to prevent any aggravation or extension of the dispute.—Reuters.

Fun Fair At Battersea



A general view of the Festival of Britain Pleasure Gardens in Battersea Park, London. On left and right are the terraces of the cafes and in background the ornamental lake and fountains.

HONGKONG EMBARGO PLANS

(Continued From Page 1)

but the controls should not hit industries.

Asked whether the grant of a Hongkong import licence would be automatically accepted by the Home authorities as sufficient guarantee that the application was genuine, Mr Keen replied in the affirmative.

ANTI-SMUGGLING

Mr Keen said he could not answer at the moment when asked whether there was any intention of increasing the anti-smuggling services in the Colony.

Dealing with transit cargoes, Mr Keen said it was the policy not to interfere with shipments passing through the Colony. He thought it was the duty of the Government to enforce the law throughout the world. The enforcement of any new policy would have to be by resolution of the United Nations. In any case, most ships with strategic materials went direct to their destinations and did not call at Hongkong.

Mr Keen said the list of goods mentioned in the new Orders were the same as those promulgated in the United Kingdom. There were a certain number of items prohibited from export for supply reasons under the Defence Regulations, for example, raw cotton, coal, rice, sugar, flour and charcoal. Export licences were sometimes granted for these items if the Colony was not in short supply.

THE PROCEDURE

Mr Angus then dealt with the procedure required when Hongkong merchants desired to import controlled goods from the United Kingdom. He said import licences would only be granted for two reasons: (1) for re-export to approved destinations.

"We will try our utmost to speed things up and help merchants as best we can," he went on. "It is only natural that at first there will be some congestion and delay, but we hope we will be able to iron this out. We do not want to rush the office straight away trying to get import licences and expect to get them on Monday. If they do not rush things we can get along normally."

"We would like the co-operation of merchants and hope they realise that we are doing our best to help them and we will try and speed things up provided they don't rush us."

GAZETTE LIST

The Government Gazette this morning published a list of articles the export of which is prohibited except by licence.

The list is under thirteen headings—arms, ammunition and implements of war; including aircraft and engines; atomic energy materials and equipment; petroleum products; transportation materials; metals, minerals and their manufactures; rubber and rubber products; chemicals; chemicals for use in exploiting mineral deposits and ores; catalysts for use in manufacture of nitric acid; chemical and petroleum equipment and plant; electronic (including radio and radar) equipment; precision and scientific instruments; various types of other machinery.

Gromyko Given Surprise: Big Three Abruptly End Talks

"NO USEFUL PURPOSE"

Paris, June 21.

The Western Powers told Russia today that there was "no useful purpose" in continuing the four-month long discussion by the Foreign Ministers' deputies here.

This statement was made in a declaration read by Mr Ernest Davies (Britain) at today's 74th session.

The Western statement added that the Western Powers maintained their invitation to the Soviet Union to attend a Foreign Ministers' meeting.

The three Governments expressed the hope that the Soviet Government, after further consideration, will find it possible to transmit through diplomatic channels its acceptance of this invitation," the statement said.

The Western declaration said: "On June 15 the three Western Governments communicated a renewed invitation to the Soviet Government to attend a meeting of the Foreign Ministers on the basis of the large measure of agreement reached at the Paris conference on an agenda and taking into account the views of the Soviet Government and of the three Western Governments concerning the chief point of disagreement."

NO UTILITY

2.—As has been fully explained by the three representatives the Soviet Government's reply of June 19 constitutes a rejection of this invitation since it is a re-affirmation of the position previously taken up by the Soviet Government. The experience of the deputies in resuming their meetings in accordance with the proposal made in the Soviet note of June 4 shows that the continuation of this discussion has no practical utility.

3.—The invitation to the Soviet Government for a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers in accordance either with the notes of the three Western Governments of May 31 or with those of June 15 remains open and the three Western Governments express the hope that the Soviet Government, after further consideration, will find it possible to transmit through the diplomatic channel its acceptance of this invitation. In this case, if necessary, representatives of the four Governments could meet immediately in order to decide the date and make other detailed arrangements for the meeting of Ministers.—Reuters.

GROMYKO NONPLUSED

After Mr Davies had read the statement, Mr Gromyko appeared momentarily nonplussed and asked: "Does this mean there will be no further meetings?"

Mr Davies assured him that was what was meant and asked the United States Deputy, Dr Philip Jessup, to read again the paragraph declaring that continuation of the conference was pointless. Mr Gromyko then asked again:

"Will there be no meeting tomorrow? I shall want to make a statement too."

Mr Davies repeated that there would be no meeting. The Soviet deputy then asked for a brief intermission.

A Soviet delegation member leaving the conference said: "Everything is finished, completely finished."

The 74th and final session of the Deputies ended at 2143 GMT.

Earlier the United States accused Soviet Russia of "bringing to a halt" the four-month-old conference.

Dr Jessup reiterated the West's flat refusal to include the North Atlantic Treaty in the agenda.

The Western powers made it clear they would be willing to listen to anything the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, might have to say on the Atlantic Pact, a conference Foreign Ministers' conference but they refuse to put it on the agenda.—United Press.

Commons Debate On Oil Crisis

(Continued From Page 1)

Mr Eden said that Egypt's treatment of Britain had certainly had its repercussions throughout the Middle East, not least in Persia.

Mr Eden thought that Persia would collapse if the revenue from oil ceased for any reason. The Tudeh Party was quickly waiting to take over control; and anarchy would ensue.

A Communist-controlled Persia, he said, was not going to make statesmanship much easier in neighbouring countries producing oil. What happened in Persia would have its immediate repercussions throughout the Middle East and beyond.—Reuters.

EDEN APPEAL

Mr Eden warned that Communist control of Iran would completely transform the whole strategic position throughout the Middle East.

"I have friends in Persia and I hope against hope that wiser counsels will still prevail," he concluded. "If my voice can reach any of those who have been in the past my friends in that country, I would beg them to believe that in true co-operation between us lies happiness for both our countries and the peace of the world. Surely good sense as well as good will can still prevail, but we shall not avoid troubles for ourselves or for others by shirking the realities of the challenge when they confront us."

He said it was clear the British staff must stay in Iran and in a grave voice he added: "If these men are to be asked to stay, then it is certainly the duty of the government to take any steps that may be necessary to protect them. As things are, we have the impression that our own people have not the means of self-defence should disturbances break out against them."

STILL HOPE

Mr R. J. Gurney (Lab.) said it would be "almost a tragedy without parallel if a great new satellite state to Russia were created" from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf and from Afghanistan to Turkey.

"Let our American friends in this respect weigh very carefully what they say and do because I believe there is still hope of settlement if the Americans at the present time will stoutly and robustly go forward in support of our point of view in this matter. If they do not, the effect on all South Arabian oil supplies will be devastating."

"I believe Russia is in some dilemma about oil; the obtaining of vast increased supplies of oil to Russia would be a prize worth playing high stakes for. Perhaps it will be seen in history that one of the greatest mistakes of the West, of the United Nations, has been to see so much of armed strength thrown to Korea, whereas the really vital sore spots of this world may be safeguarded."

Mr Winston Churchill's son-in-law, Mr Duncan Sandys, told the House he felt that Britain had three prime responsibilities in Iran:

1. To protect British nationals and enable them to carry on their duties.

2. To preserve strategic and commercial interests.

3. To deny Iranian oil supplies to the Soviet Union.

RISK SUGGESTED

Mr Sandys said it might be better to risk sending British troops into Abadan and face the consequent danger of Russian intervention than to stand idly by and see Iran go Communist anyway. He said he thought the Russians would become Iran's masters in the event of an economic collapse.

He said he had everything to lose and nothing to gain by rejecting the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, decided late today to motor back from Scotland overnight instead of waiting to return by daylight on Friday. He was expected to confer with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Herbert Morrison immediately on his return.—United Press.

Flowers Stolen From Garden

Two dance hostesses who admitted picking some tuberoses from the private garden of the Peak Cafe shortly after midnight this morning told Mr Latimer at Central that the flowers were "too beautiful".

The defendants, Liu Ling, 28, of 6 B Yuen Street, West ground floor, and Chan Yuen, 20, of 89 Electric Road, third floor, were each fined \$30.

A Police constable caught them with the flowers right after they had picked them. Liu had eight while the other had nine in her hand. Inquiries revealed that the hostesses had gone to the Peak Cafe after dancing elsewhere.

Case Withdrawn

The charge of carrying insufficient life-saving apparatus while underway against Ho Sai-jo, master of motor fishing junk M39F, was withdrawn before Mr T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning when the prosecution offered no evidence.

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments etc were gazetted this morning: Mr E. B. Brooks to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr M. Heenan as Acting Attorney-General; Mr James Reynolds as Acting Solicitor General; Mr H. A. de B. Botelho as Acting Crown Solicitor; Mr D. E. Greenfield as Acting Crown Counsel; Mr E. N. Forsford to be a Chief Health Inspector; Mr W. Sprague to be a Marine Magistrate; Hon. A. G. Clarke to be a Director of the Widows and Orphans Pensions.

HKAFF Officers

G. T. Gillespie and D. T. N. Kelly have been appointed Pilot Officers in the Hongkong Auxiliary Air Force, according to an announcement in the Gazette today.

GOOD NEWS FOR BRIDES

Just air-delivered by PAA a most fascinating group of exquisite lace and nylon sheer bridal gowns complete with artistically decorated bridal crowns and veils—something your best talented domestic artists could hardly reproduce at any cost.



GOWNS OF DISTINCTION

Also air-delivered at the same time a most diversified new collection of distinctive dating and afternoon dresses, dinner and dancing gowns, in such exclusive silhouettes and colours and high styles that make you feel like a princess because every one of these high style originals air-delivered has an appealing look of good taste.

SUMMER COTY COTTONS

With a "COUTURE" look. Hundreds of meticulously top New York designed washable dresses just air-delivered... the "VERY" summer cottons worn by elegant New Yorkers today. Priced from \$85 and up featuring peplum, mid-sleeves, town-jacketed sheath dresses, puffcoat dresses, etc. Also air-delivered exquisite "DUPONT" nylon raincoats and flared nylon blouses for cocktail wear. A world of gay Miami swimwear, etc.—all sizes.

QUALITY SHOES, PURSES, HOSIERY

All summer long, you'll have the priceless sensation of walking in "NEW SOFT LOOK" shoes meticulously designed by top New York artists NOW specially delivered by MODE ELITE—each pair is co-ordinated with beautiful matching purses "FIRST SEEN" in town. Priced from \$45 a pair and up... most of the better shoes are air-delivered to insure you walk in real up-to-date high styles. Choose your ideal gifts from Mode Elite which actually features such outstanding quality handbags and nylon hosiery as being featured today by "SAKS" the Fifth Ave. "WILLY" quality nylon hosiery, once accessible to the few patrician class in America, can NOW be exclusively obtained at Mode Elite at the reach of average budget. Come in... see this outstanding beautiful hosiery now worn by all fashion-minded women in America.

MODE ELITE

GROUND FLOOR 22 QUEEN'S RD. C.
KAYAMALLY BUILDING.

COURT WORK TREBLED

In the course of dealing with the Friday Summary List at the Supreme Court this morning, Mr Justice Scholke had occasion to remark that since the new Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance had been passed the work had been trebled.

Mr F. C. Woo, appearing in one of the claims, applied for a date for hearing and his Lordship set it down for December 3 at 10 a.m.

Mr Woo asked if it was possible to have an earlier date. Mr Alfred Y. Hon, connected with another case, offered to help Mr Woo out stating that he had a case fixed for hearing at 2.30 p.m. on July 31, which "should not take more than half-an-hour."

His Lordship: I have been told before that a case would not last more than five minutes and it has lasted all day. If you can assure me to be able to fix Mr Woo's case for July 31.

Mr Hon: I cannot give your Lordship that assurance.

His Lordship adhered to the original date he had fixed.

Naval Rating Fined

Sydney James, 20, LSA, HMS Tamar, charged with assault and malicious damage was fined \$25 and ordered to pay \$50 compensation by Mr Latimer at Central this morning.

The police said that at about 10.30 p.m. yesterday defendant went to the Malayan Cafe, 41 Des Voeux Road C, approached a waiter, and said he wanted beer. When told that food must be consumed if he wanted beer, defendant became annoyed and upset a table breaking a sugar bowl, a salt cellar and a glass ashtray. He then struck the waiter's left eye.

Defendant then ran out of the Cafe but was intercepted by two police constables who heard the commotion.

Defendant admitted the charge and said he was under the influence of liquor.

Radio Hongkong

600. Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Hour: "Great Expectations" by Charles Dickens. Part 11: "Down the River" (BBC). 6.30, Cantonese Pop (Radio). 6.35, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 6.40, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 6.45, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 6.50, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 6.55, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.00, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.05, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.10, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.15, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.20, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.25, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.30, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.35, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.40, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.45, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.50, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 7.55, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.00, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.05, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.10, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.15, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.20, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.25, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.30, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.35, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.40, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.45, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.50, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 8.55, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 9.00, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 9.05, "The Great Wall" (BBC). 9.10, 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